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Korean Affairs Report



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16 MARCH 1987

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK MEDIA URGE PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION

WPK Called 'Guiding Force'

SK150929 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0909 GMT 15 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Feb (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries a lengthy article titled "The Workers' Party of Korea is a Guiding Force Which Leads Cause of National Reunification to Accomplishment," which stresses that it is an unshakable determination and will of our party to reunify the country in our generation.

There are no more vital and no more urgent task for our party than to reunify the country free from outside forces and achieve the sovereignty of the nation on a nation-wide scale.

The WPK is a great guide which sets forth correct lines and policies and leads our people to accomplishing the cause of national reunification with its seasoned leadership.

Holding fast to the basic line, policy and fundamental principle of national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party paves the way for reunification with its tested leadership.

Aware of its national duty for the Korean people and its mission of the times for mankind, our party has persistently made all efforts to solve the reunification question in a peaceful way through dialogue and negotiations. From this stand our party is taking the initiative in arranging the North-South dialogue, not waiting for reunification to come of its own accord.

In recent years, a complicated situation has been created in the way of reunification owing to the criminal manoeuvres of the splittists. Even under this condition, our party has opened a phase of turning situation in favour of reunification correctly analysing and judging the essence of the situation and seeking ways to handle it, while creating its possibilities purposefully and bringing occasions to maturity.

Thanks to this seasoned guidance, we could always take the initiative in the North-South dialogue and convert an adverse course of confrontation and division into a proper course of unity and cohesion, dealing a blow in time

at the splittist moves and procrastination tactics employed behind the scene of the dialogue.

Our party has advanced reasonable proposals and ways for creating a precondition for independent and peaceful reunification, energetically striven for their implementation and united all the patriotic forces as one under the banner of national reunification.

All the achievements made by the Korean people in the vigorous struggle for national reunification are a brilliant fruition of the outstanding and tested guidance of our party which has dynamically led it in a unified way.

Support From Syria's al-Asad

SK192246 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 19 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Feb (KCNA)--Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad expressed support to the initiatives for the peaceful reunification of Korea, when he met the delegation of the Korea-Syria Friendship Association headed by its Chairman Yun Ki-chong, minister of finance, on 14 February.

He stressed that all the initiatives advanced by President Kim Il-song for the peaceful reunification of Korea have always enjoyed the full support of the Syrian people.

Branding the U.S. imperialists as the main obstacle to the reunification of Korea, he pointed to the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to bar her reunification.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

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CSO: 4100/125

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY, DFRF CONDEMN STUDENT TORTURE DEATH IN SOUTH

Daily Denounces Campus Strangulation

SK210523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 21 Feb 87

["Vicious Suppressive Order of Campus Strangler"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Feb (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today prints a signed commentary denouncing the South Korean military fascists for openly revealing their intention to intensify crackdown on the campus with the new semester beginning 1 March just at hand.

Raving that the student's struggle would become fiercer after the school is open, the Chon Tu-hwan group issued a suppressive order to the entire police to watch "problematic students" and intensify watch and patrol over evening schools or boarding rooms which could be used as places for cultivating a "leftist consciousness," and cried for intensifying "education in security" and in anti-communism, the commentary notes, and says:

The fascist clique seeks under the pretext of "campus stability" to further stifle the campus and thoroughly bind hand and foot the progressive students at the point of the bayonet of fascism and thus call a halt in advance to their patriotic action.

It is an unpardonable, anti-popular, anti-national move that the Chon Tu-hwan group tries to suppress the students with bayonet-brandishing, branding their righteous desire and demand as something like "disturbances" and "leftist pro-communism."

Seized with uneasiness on the threshold of the new school-term, the fascist clique intends to emasculate and obliterate the students' struggle and bridge over the crisis of its rule by a crafty and despicable method of combining bayonet suppression with "ideological education." This, however, will only result in setting more aflame the indignation of students and adding fuel to the rising flame.

DFRF White Paper Condemns Torture

SK240537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0518 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Feb (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland issued a white paper on 22 February indicting the South Korean fascist clique for its brutal tortures.

The white paper notes that torture is a ruling method of the South Korean military fascist clique.

It says:

In South Korea fascist hangmen including the traitor Chon Tu-hwan who have been specialised in torture and murder hold the "important posts of power" and the suppressive tools.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan who holds the "presidential" chair was once the boss of the "security command" called a "midwife of the group of torturers" and is an old hand in torture and murder.

The torture in South Korea is an important means of maintaining the military fascist dictatorship and is institutionally ensured and encouraged.

The puppet security planning board, the security command, police headquarters, and police stations in South Korea made a practice of resorting to brutal tortures in order to wrest "confessions" from the arrested, prosecutors do so in order to force the accused to "admit" the "indictments" trumped up in advance, and warders in order to "convert" prisoners.

The torture system of South Korea which employs torture as a ruling method is more draconic than any other torture system which has ever existed in human history; it is the most vicious torture system, murderous system in the world.

The white paper cites concrete materials to prove that the South Korean military fascist "regime" has emerged from the murder and torture of patriotic people and is maintained by man-killing and torture.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique which seized the puppet government through the Kwangju massacre following the 17 May 1980 violence started its torture politics, murderous politics by putting to tortures and penalizing those involved in the Kwangju popular uprising and political rivals including Kim Tae-chung.

In order to maintain their murderous "regime," these fascist bandits later framed up many "cases" including the "Case of the National Federation of Democratic Students," "Case of the National Federation of Democratic Workers," "Purim Case," and the "Case of the Committee for the Promotion of Democracy" to throw into prison a large number of students, workers, peasants, intellectuals, religionists, democratic figures, and patriotic people of all

other strata and torture and murder them. In October last year, they killed in cold blood more than 20 patriotic students who had participated in the joint sit-in strike at Konguk University, rounded up over 1,500 people at a time, tortured and penalised them by mobilizing a division-size police force.

As the struggle of the South Korean students and people of all segments for independence and democracy against U.S. imperialism and fascism and for national unification has rapidly mounted recently, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique has become more vicious in brutal tortures and murderous atrocities against patriotic people.

On 14 January, the South Korean fascist hangmen put Pak Chong-chol, a 21 year old student of Seoul University, to such hair-raising tortures as water and electric tortures, in an investigation room of the puppet police headquarters. They put his head into the water of the bath tub and committed such thrice-cursed atrocity as stifling him to death.

Noting that in South Korea the tortures are used in suppressing the workers movement along with the students movement and against conscious intellectuals and public figures of all other strata calling for constitutional amendments for direct presidential elections and guiltless people, the white paper continues:

Noted religionists and even "national assemblymen" are illegally arrested and put to tortures under the torture politics of South Korea.

In the past religionist Ham Sok-non was taken to a puppet police station where he was beaten and his beard pulled out. And now Father Choe Ki-sik was arrested on charges of involvement in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan and many other churchmen including Pastor Mun Ik-hwan are put to tortures and penalised as "pro-communist elements."

In the past 13 persons including Cho Yun-hyong, Cho Yon-ha, and Choe Hyong-u who were "national assemblymen" from the "New Democratic Party" were beaten in a torture room of the "security command," being hung headlong and stripped naked to the skin. They were tortured and their finger nails pulled out and their ribs broken.

Last year, Yu Song-hwan, an incumbent "national assemblymen" from the "New Korea Democratic Party," was arrested and is not put to tortures on a charge which cannot be a crime, because he called for a "government policy for unification," not "government policy against communism."

The white paper refers to the draconic nature and viciousness of the brutal tortures in South Korea. It says:

The South Korean rulers use tortures employing all sorts of bloody torture methods of the past which were most cruel and intellectualized and adding "ultra-modern torture methods to them.

Among such methods are well-known "Taegwondo torture," water, electric, Mongolian mutton barbecue, chicken roasting, aeroplane, glow lamp, viper, hairpin piercing, and sexual tortures.

Besides these torture methods, the fascist hooligans use all kinds of torture methods, such as drug torture of mentally paralysing people by forcing drug into their mouths, injection torture to kill people in a few months after injection, bamboo needle torture of thrusting vital points with bamboo needles, nailed plank torture of forcing people to walk on it. To mention these methods of tortures alone is enough to send a cold shiver down one's spine.

Indeed, South Korea has today turned into a dreadful execution ground where inhumane brutal tortures are openly committed and institutionally guaranteed by power, into a tundra of human rights and a cancer swelling on earth.

In conclusion the white paper stresses:

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique must renounce at once the criminal torture politics, murderous politics, and step down without delay, as demanded by the South Korean people.

The United States must stop encouraging the South Korean puppet clique which violates human rights and is engrossed in brutal tortures and slaughter and get out of South Korea forthwith, taking along its aggression forces and nuclear weapons.

We express the conviction that the political parties, organisations, and progressive peoples of all countries of the world and the international organisations will resolutely denounce the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique for their brutal tortures and slaughter and continue to render firm support and encouragement to the Korean people in the righteous struggle against the new war provocation manoeuvres and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Signed Commentary on 'Campus Discipline'

SK220842 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 22 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Feb (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today prints a signed commentary exposing the criminal aim of the "campus discipline" now under way at Seoul, Yonsei, and other universities of South Korea.

Noting that the puppets are talking about "poor school records" in a bid to justify their "campus discipline," the commentary says: This is a nonsense and poor subterfuge.

Students who fell victim to the "campus discipline" were popular as "docile students with good school records" and patriotic students who called for the

independence and democratization of South Korean society and for national reunification.

The Chon Tu-hwan group expels patriotic students through "campus discipline," throws them behind bars, put them to brutal torture in an underground cell and murder them in cold blood. It is, indeed, a group of traitors, a group of blood-thirsty hangmen, remarks the commentary.

These days the puppets are kicking up much dust, publishing data of "campus discipline," the commentary notes, and says:

They seek in this to threaten the students and prevent the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle which will gain momentum along with the beginning of the new semester and thereby to bridge over the serious crisis of their rule and realize their criminal scheme for long-term office.

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CSO: 4100/125

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH OPPOSITION TO HOLD MEMORIAL FOR TORTURED STUDENT

SK240531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0515 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Feb (KCNA)--South Korean opposition parties and dissident organisations on 23 February announced their plans for memorial rallies and marches in Seoul and local cities on 3 March for Pak Chong-chol, the student who was tortured to death by the fascist clique, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

This was said in a statement issued in joint name by leaders of political opposition, dissident, religious, and human rights groups.

In the statement they stressed that they would hold memorial rallies and marches on the 49th day after the death of Pak Chong-chol.

The statement noted that in Seoul indoor services and other forms of rallies would be held at noon that day, followed by a peaceful march through the streets.

According to the foreign press report, the fascist clique alerted the police upon the publication of the statement.

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CSO: 4100/124

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH DENOUNCES 'TEAM SPIRIT' EXERCISES

South Army Chief of Staff in Japan

SK210512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 21 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Feb (KCNA)--The chief of staff of the South Korean puppet ground force started on his Japan trip on 19 February, timing to coincide with the commencement of the "Team Spirit 87" military exercises aimed at northward invasion, according to a foreign press report.

In Tokyo he was reportedly closeted with a ranking officer of the Japan Defence Agency over "security problems" of South Korea and Japan.

His Japan trip is motivated by an aggressive scenario of the U.S. imperialists to tighten the military tie-up between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries for the acceleration of the formation of a three-way military alliance involving the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

Our people will not pardon the criminal act of the Chon Tu-hwan traitor clique to inveigle even the Japanese militarist aggression forces into the treacheries to increase tensions on the Korean peninsula, following the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war.

Hanminjon Spokesman Denounces Exercises

SK220818 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 22 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Feb (KCNA)--A spokesman of the South Korean National Democratic Front ("Hanminjon") made public a statement on 19 February in denunciation of the aggressive "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation."

The statement said that the heinous purpose of the "Team Spirit 87" lies in completing a nuclear war posture to deal a forestalling strike at the North and gain supremacy over Asia and starting a new war of aggression any moment.

The exercises are grave because they are aimed at hamstringing the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship national salvation movement of our people by driving the

South into a war-time state through the continuation of the three-dimensional military operation till May when the mass struggle will be rapidly surged and crushing the mass struggle by armed forces in the event of contingency.

It stressed:

Our "Hanminjon" strongly denounces the hysteric "Team Spirit 87" military rehearsal as a perfidious provocation against independence, democracy, and reunification and strongly demands an immediate stop to the criminal nuclear war exercises.

If a nuclear war broke out on the Korean peninsula, the Asian continent would not be safe and the world would not be tranquil.

We expect that the peaceloving forces of whole Asia and world, to say nothing of the people of the countries around the Korean peninsula, will look squarely at the dangerous situation created in our country, decisively oppose the criminal "Team Spirit 87" nuclear war exercises and extend active support and encouragement to the just struggle of the South Korean people.

Foreign Papers Denounce 'Team Spirit'

SK241026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Feb (KCNA)--Foreign newspapers carried articles denouncing the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN 21 February said that the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises were a military provocation of Washington and Seoul and part of the war preparations of the U.S. Defence Department.

The paper denounced the United States for persistently stepping up its plan to perpetuate its forces' occupation of South Korea.

The United States must withdraw its forces and weapons from South Korea and totally stop interfering in the internal affairs of the Korean people, stressed the paper.

The Cuban paper TRABAJADORES 20 February reported that the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises are an aggressive war rehearsal which will be staged for 3 months with the participation of large forces more than 200,000 strong. The exercises are directed against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said the paper.

The Lao paper PASASON 21 February said that the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises constitute a challenge to the reasonable proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for holding North-South high-level political and military talks in order to remove the danger of war from the Korean peninsula.

A recent issue of the Indian paper PATRIOT said that the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises were a preliminary war and nuclear test war to attack the DPRK and other Asian socialist countries. The war rehearsal pursues the aim of perfecting the method of using mass destruction weapons, noted the paper.

The Afghan paper HEWAT recently said that there are a lot of dangers of the U.S. imperialists igniting a war of aggression against the DPRK during the period of the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises. The U.S. imperialists seek to keep hold on South Korea indefinitely as their colony and military base through the current war game, the paper stressed.

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CSO: 4100/125

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON SUPPORT FOR DPRK TALKS PROPOSAL

Nicaragua Supports Talks Proposal

SK220808 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 22 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Feb (KCNA)--Jose Leon Talavera, acting foreign minister of the Republic of Nicaragua, sent a letter of solidarity to DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam in support of the new nation-saving proposal made at the first session of the eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He, on behalf of the government and people of the Republic of Nicaragua, fully supported the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song to terminate North-South confrontation and create a phase favorable for the reunification of Korea.

The government of the Republic of Nicaragua considers that it is essential for international detente to ease the tensions created on the Korean peninsula by the U.S. interference in Korea, an important area of the world, the letter, said. And it strongly denounced the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists against the reunification and peace of Korea.

WFTU Bulletin Supports DPRK Proposals

SK241021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Feb (KCNA)--The World Federation of Trade Unions issued the bulletin "Solidarity with Korea" No 1, 1987.

In an article titled "Important Initiative, Sincere Efforts for Peace and Reunification," the bulletin said:

The WFTU expressed full support to the reasonable proposal for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification which was put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in his policy speech as it reflects the desire of the peaceloving people of the world and is a realistic one conforming particularly to the situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula at present.

The bulletin explained the contents and justness of the DPRK's policy and proposals for the reunification of the country, such as the three principles of national reunification, the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks, the proposal for tripartite talks and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, etc.

It exposed the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and their ever more undisguised new war provocation moves, and stressed that the peaceful reunification of Korea is a common task of the Korean people and the world's peaceloving people.

It noted that peoples and trade union organisations of all countries and all the international organisations should make every effort possible to help the Korean working people in their struggle for the reunification of the country.

It introduced the successful progress of socialist economic construction in Korea and exposed the falsity of the talk of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets about "threat from the North" and the truth of the anti-communist smear campaign of the South Korean puppets trying to use the construction of the Kungangsan power station in the North for a sinister political purpose.

Angolan Assembly Figure Supports Proposal

SK240510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Feb (KCNA)--Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, received a message of solidarity from Lucio Lara, first secretary of the People's Assembly of Angola, supporting the new national salvation proposal which was advanced at the first session of the eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

The message says that the new national salvation proposal to hold North-South high-level political and military talks which was put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the first session of the eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK fully accords with the interests of the entire Korean people and with peace on the Korean peninsula.

It expresses the conviction that the policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for North-South dialogues and her firm stand to check the aggressive moves of the imperialists will surely produce desired fruit in reunifying Korea and defending world peace.

Maltese Premier Supports Proposal

SK240505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Feb (KCNA)--I support and welcome the proposal for high-level political and military talks between the North and the South which was advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song, stressed Maltese Prime

Minister Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici when he met the Korean ambassador to Malta on 17 February.

He said that the Maltese government wished the Korean people success in their struggle for the reunification of the country.

The Korean ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to the Maltese prime minister.

The prime minister expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit his wholehearted greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Maltese Premier Joins Campaign for Peace

SK250515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Feb (KCNA)--Maltese Prime Minister Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici participated in the international signature campaign calling for peace in Korea and her reunification initiated by the International Liaison Committee for Korea's Reunification and Peace.

The paper signed by him on 17 February says:

I participate in the international signature campaign initiated by the International Liaison Committee for Korea's Reunification and Peace, considering that Korea should be reunified on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity and the proposal for holding North-South high-level political and military talks advanced by the great leader of the Korean people his excellency Kim Il-song is one which will ease the tensions prevailing on the Korean peninsula and create a favorable condition for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by the concerted efforts of the nation.

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CSO: 4100/125

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

IOC'S SAMARANCH ANNOUNCES AGREEMENT WITH DPRK

OW130246 Beijing XINHUA in English 0208 GMT 13 Feb 87

["Agreement in Principle With DPRK Olympic Committee for 1988 Olympic Games"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Lausanne, 12 Feb (XINHUA)--Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, said tonight that the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had agreed in principle to accept a proposal for the 1988 Olympic Games.

The IOC proposed 8 months ago that all of the table tennis and archery tournaments, preliminary rounds of football and a cycling road race of the 1988 Olympic Games be held in the North.

Samaranch noted that he would call a fourth round of talks with officials of the DPRK Olympic Committee and South Korean Olympic Committee at the IOC headquarters in Lausanne sometime later.

He continued that the meeting would be aimed at "advancing the detailed arrangements" for dividing the games under his compromise but admitted DPRK would be free to press for more events.

After DPRK Olympic Committee delegation's meeting with the IOC Executive Board today, Chin Chung-kuk, vice-president of the DPRK Olympic Committee, told reporters that the DPRK Olympic Committee wanted to stage more sports at the 1988 summer games. "We demanded five or six more events," he said.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK REUNIFICATION COMMITTEE ON 'BOAT PEOPLE'

OW141804 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 14 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Feb (XINHUA)--The Korean Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued a statement Friday demanding that South Korea hand back 11 boat people from the North.

The boat carrying the 11 people, 6 men and 5 women ranging in age from 13 to 68, drifted into a western Japanese port last month. On 8 February, Japan transferred the Koreans to Taiwan and the authorities there then sent them to Seoul.

The statement charged the transferring as "a plotted collaboration by means of force and seduction" and "an action violating principles of international practice and humanitarianism."

The statement noted that "the South Korean authorities are now using the boat people for the purpose of anti-communist propaganda, thus worsening North-South relations and aggravating the tension in the nation."

Pyongyang will "never acquiesce in" Japan's transferring of the boat people in defiance of its demand and good intentions, the statement said.

The statement demanded that Seoul unconditionally repatriate the 11 people at once to prevent the situation from deteriorating.

On 9 February, Son Song-pil, chairman of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram to his counterpart in Seoul to the same effect.

The South Korean authorities, however, claimed the boat people were "defectors from the North."

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHON CLIQUE OPENS INDUSTRY TO FOREIGN CAPITALISTS

SK212233 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 21 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Feb (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique under the pressure of the U.S. imperialists has opened 97.7 percent of the entire manufacturing industry of South Korea.

This is a crime which can be committed only by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, a conglomeration of the most out-and-out traitors among the successive puppets.

The crime of the puppets is producing serious consequences--economic bankruptcy and plunder.

Only in a few years after usurping "power" the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique induced private foreign capital amounting to over 1,877,000,000 dollars, nearly double the amount induced by the preceding puppet in 18 years, letting over 1,000 foreign enterprises swarm into South Korea.

Due to the infiltration of U.S., Japanese, and other foreign capitalists, the South Korean national industry has been stifled and is going bankrupt en masse.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KAUNDA SAYS ZAMBIA RECOGNIZES ONLY DPRK

SK220825 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 22 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Feb (KCNA)--Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda said that Zambia does not recognize South Korea but recognizes only the Democratic People's Republic of Korea when he met Choe Hak-nae, Korean ambassador to his country, on 13 February.

President Kaunda sincerely wished President Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

Noting that President Kim Il-song is a great man rare in the world, he expressed respect and reverence for him.

Saying that the great President Kim Il-song is guiding the revolution straight to victory, he stated: We always support his revolutionary cause.

The proposals for reunification of Korea and the proposal for cohosting olympic games are very justifiable and reasonable, he said.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CPRF INFORMATION DENOUNCES SOUTH'S POLICE REINFORCEMENT

SK240502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Feb (KCNA)--The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued Information No 375 on 23 February denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for having increased the numerical strength of the puppet police by over 23,640 in the 2 years of 1985 and 1986.

Pointing out that this reinforcement is another reactionary offensive against the patriotic democratic forces, the information says:

The South Korean puppets increased the numerical strength of the suppressive police forces by over 18,670 in the period from 1983 to 1984.

This seeks a sinister aim to put down at the point of the bayonet the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of the South Korean students and people of all segments, which is gaining in scope and strength in South Korea with each passing day, bridge over the crisis of the fascist rule whose doom has already been sealed off and realise the dirty ambition for long-term office.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique must put an end to the fascist suppression and step down from power without delay.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VNS COMMENTARY ON DJP MOVES FOR CABINET SYSTEM

SK160237 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] This is the hour of station commentary. In this hour, I will talk about the Chon Tu-hwan group's recent ominous moves.

As is shown by the intense confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties over the torture death of Seoul National University student Pak Chong-chol, and over the incident of Hyongje Welfare Center in Pusan, and by the overthrow of the regime of torture and murder, the focus on the political situation at present can be said to be on the issue of human rights.

However, the Chon Tu-hwan group is employing all kinds of tricks in a bid to make the political situation return to the discussion of issues concerning constitutional revision instead of paying attention to such issues as human rights. This is evidenced by the fact that high-ranking DJP executive members, including No Tae-u, have stressed the need to make the political situation return to the phase of discussing issues concerning constitutional revision at an early date in repeatedly held meetings of party executives.

On 6 February, No Tae-u stressed the need to make the political course, which became rigid because of the recent controversy over human rights, run in the direction of discussing constitutional revision. Following this, in a party executive council get-together on 9 February the DJP decided to make efforts toward having multisided dialogue with the opposition party in order to return the current political situation to a phase of discussing constitutional revision.

Again on 10 February, the DJP held a get-together of the executive members chaired by No Tae-u. This get-together also stressed the need to convene an extraordinary session of the National Assembly to return the political situation to a phase of discussing constitutional revision at an early date, which deciding to study issues to be discussed at the extraordinary session of the National Assembly, to set into practice at an early date the political schedule that No Tae-u put forward in his new year's press conference, and to discuss these issues in detail at a policy coordination meeting between the party and the government.

To maintain the current pro-U.S. dictatorial regime on a long-term basis, they are planning to complete constitutional revision in a way that favors a cabinet system according to a scenario written by their U.S. masters and to hold general elections by the end of this year according to the revised Constitution, thereby providing a firm basis for their long-term office. This is what No Tae-u meant by the political schedule of the DJP which he talked about during this New Year press conference. Such a move of the Chon Tu-hwan ring clearly shows its colors as a group human rights butchers and power stealers. The recent moves of the Chon Tu-hwan ring also show that after concealing its dirty colors as brutal butchers of human rights, it is viciously planning to, at an earlier date, cool the anger of the masses of all walks of life who are crying for the overthrow of the regime of torture and murder, and to, if unavoidable, unilaterally pass an amendment to the Constitution in late February or early March on the instruction of its U.S. masters.

Such a view is not ill-founded. On behalf of the United States, Sigur, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, complained that in deciding upon a new political system, they only voiced demands, without engaging in practical discussion and that they only uttered beautiful words, without bringing about results. He also said that to continuously receive military aid from the United States, South Korea must establish a stable political system capable of guaranteeing its future. Needless to say, this is an open instruction to immediately realize constitutional revision that favors a cabinet system. Reliable sources in political circle said that according to such an instruction of their U.S. masters, in successive meetings of high-ranking party and government officials at Chongwadae on 4 February, Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u pledged to pass an amendment to the Constitution that favors a cabinet system in late February or early March with the sole attendance of the DJP, if unavoidable, discussed and decided upon concrete ways and means to do so, and decided that a strong system will be established to hold general elections in September or October. This is evidenced by the fact that the DJP, which persistently opposed convening the 133d special session of the National Assembly, suddenly changed its position after the successive meetings of high-ranking party and government officials at Chongwadae, and expressed its intention to convene the 133d special session of the National Assembly, saying that it is desirable to convene a special session of the National Assembly, and by the fact that the DJP is hastily planning to hold meetings to reorganize its local chapters scheduled after the constitutional revision. On 5 February, the DJP spokesman also officially recognized that the recent moves of the DJP, including holding meetings to reorganize its local chapters, are related to this year's political schedule.

All facts confirm that according to the instruction of its U.S. masters, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has embarked upon a road toward power stealing to realize its ambition for long-term office. However, the Chon Tu-hwan ring will in no way realize its ambition for long-term office. Our people will in no way tolerate its attempt to steal power to extend its rule and will build a true democratic society in this land after overthrowing the Chon Tu-hwan pro-U.S. dictatorial group without fail.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK DAILY OPPOSES JAPAN'S EXCHANGES WITH NORTH

SK190149 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 18 Feb 87 p 2

[Editorial: "It Is Unjust For Japan to Expand Its Exchanges With the North"]

[Text] The Japanese government is reportedly probing for conciliatory measures, including an expansion of its personnel exchanges with North Korea, to improve relations with Pyongyang, which have cooled because of the defection of the Kim Man-chol family. It seems that the Japanese side is making conciliatory moves in an effort to, among other things, promote an atmosphere for negotiations for [North Korea's] repatriation of the crewmen of the Fujisan Maru, a Japanese freighter, who are detained in North Korea. This is also directly related to the case of Min Hong-ku, a former staff sergeant of the North Korean puppet army who has been detained since he smuggled himself into Japan aboard a Japanese freighter in November 1983. The Japanese Government seems to have a position for solving these issues in a package deal by even paying some price in diplomacy.

We believe such an attitude by the Japanese government is unjust. We also point out that in the event it unilaterally expands personnel exchanges with North Korea for this very reason, it will greatly affect its friendly relations with [South] Korea. We oppose the policy of the Japanese Government in approaching the North, because the case of Mr Kim Man-chol itself cannot be justification for improving the relations between Tokyo and Pyongyang. Just as the Japanese Government itself has recognized, the case of Mr Kim was a "purely humanitarian matter." If the Japanese Government takes measures to approach the North in connection with the case of the Fujisan Maru because it considers the case its diplomatic burden, it would be self-contradictory. Even though the North Korean side threatened the Japanese Government, linking the case of the Japanese crewmen with Mr Kim's case, it will have to resolutely reject it.

We take particular notice of the fact that personnel exchanges the Japanese side is planning to carry out will include Ho Tam, secretary of the Workers Party of North Korean Workers Party, and member of the Party Political Bureau [title as published]. The plan for Ho Tam to visit Japan emerged with a visit to Pyongyang by Tani, chairman of the Japan-[North] Korea Friendship Promotion Committee, in February, 1986, as an opportunity.

It has been learned that a secret diplomatic bargain was agreed upon during the past year. We can easily surmise that if the plan for Ho Tam to visit Japan is realized, considering that he is of a high rank in the core of the North Korean regime, this will serve as an occasion to upgrade personnel exchanges to a higher level and that the scale of such exchanges would be expanded.

What is Japan trying to gain by expanding its dealings with Pyongyang despite our opposition? Japan is surely considering the question of extending the validity of the Civil Fisheries Agreement between Japan and North Korea, which expired at the end of last year. The Japanese may also enumerate mediation to alleviate tension between the North and the South or ways to lead the four countries [the United States, the USSR, the PRC, and Japan] to mutually recognize the North and the South to justify [their approach to North Korea]. However, Japan must correctly see which side is to blame for suspending the North-South dialogue and promoting tension on the Korean peninsula. It must also correctly see where it is going with cross-recognition. Using the Korea-U.S. joint military exercise as an excuse again this year, North Korea is not poised to respond to the existing North-South dialogue and is turning a deaf ear to the proposal for talks between the highest responsible persons in authority in the North and the South in which the issues of the Korean peninsula could be discussed comprehensively. Moreover, conscious of North Korea, Communist China and the Soviet Union keep a substantial distance from Seoul. High-ranking responsible persons of the Korean Government have not paid an official visit to Beijing or Moscow and they are not expected to do so in the near future.

It is worrisome that Japan, which has sought diplomatic goals at a quick pace in this stage of international diplomacy, also seems to have a walkover on the issue of Japan's improving its relations with North Korea. We urge the Japanese Government to show restraint in expanding personnel exchanges with North Korea, which will exert an adverse effect on resolving the issues of the Korean peninsula.

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S. KOREAN / POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PRESS REACTIONS TO PRESIDENT CHON'S NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE

Significance of Coming Year

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 12 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by reporter Choe Kyu-chol: "Grave Decision, Great Significance in Portions"]

[Text] Taking stability and security as his Keynote, President Chon Tu-hwan began his national policy address on the 12th by noting how important this year would be particularly for achieving liberal democracy.

Throughout his policy speech, President Chon emphasized that this year could be a juncture leading to a peaceful transfer of political power next year after constitutional amendment and a general election, a turning point in national history and a historic period of transition.

That is to say, stability and security are the elements for democratic development while discontent and discord are causes of non-democracy and stagnation.

In what is actually his last national policy speech during his term, President Chon reflected on the past 6 years and reiterated his firm intent on a single term and peaceful transfer of government while calling for national unity for the purpose of defending freedom and democracy based on self-control and open policy. In addition, he presented the vision of successfully hosting the Olympic Games and expressed faith in the self-esteem of the citizenry. President Chon went on to say that he wished to go on record and be known as a president who was the first to set a democratic system in place in the country.

In the political sphere in particular, President Chon continued to press both the ruling and opposition parties to realise the paramount proposal for constitutional amendment by consensus and stated his view that such a constitutional amendment by consensus would not be an impossibility.

Nevertheless, President Chon's new year policy address left several important intimations concerning the constitutional amendment issue. Albeit restrained in expression, the picture presented today enables one to determine the future route of constitutional amendment based on the ruler's plan indicated therein.

While regretting that the action of the Ad Hoc Committee on Constitutional Amendment in the National Assembly continues to be negligible, today's policy speech called for a change of heart by both ruling and opposition parties and urged a rapid conclusion to the constitutional amendment issue.

Such argumentation appears not unconnected with the pressing political timetable ahead. For instance, the door to constitutional amendment by consensus was opened last year at the 30 April Blue House talks. Due to the attack and defense maneuvering within and outside parliament on the part of the ruling and opposition parties since that time, the result was merely clouding of the issues, resulting in obfuscation of the entire political timetable for constitutional amendment and peaceful transfer of government barely one year ahead.

Actually, the anxiety of being forced to bear the burden in the power dimension will surface should the ruling party miss its chance in the politics of constitutional amendment, etc., from the first moments of the new year.

The address today called upon all party factions to avoid political impasses and, with patience and restraint, actively confer on practical ways for constitutional amendment by consensus and conclude the constitution issue in parliament as soon as possible. Also, it could be inferred that there is anxiety stemming from deadlocks over the political timetable, so that, should consensus ultimately not be attained, the situation could arise where the supreme authority of the state would have to render a decision for fully implementing the political timetable.

Ultimately, coupled with "pressing" for constitutional amendment by consensus up to the present, is the "admonition" of a "grave decision", thus showing a strong resolve to promote the political timetable for peaceful transfer of power in February of next year.

Accordingly, there are many who view the national policy speech as indicating that a resolution has become imminent for the constitutional amendment period which would then possibly become the starting point for all political timetables.

This issue resonates in tune with the question of how best to explain the term "grave decision."

After stating that a grave decision was unavoidable, the text of the policy speech did not elaborate any further.

Nevertheless, it seems that this issue will elicit maximum political interest in the days to come and many diverse explanations will likely ensue.

In connection with this, it would be worthwhile to single out the following explanation offered in political circles.

First of all, there was the view which briefly surfaced at the end of last year that the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) was going to force the parliamentary cabinet system through in February or March. This view arose

from a perusal of the various conditions; namely that a party-to-party constitutional amendment by consensus would actually be next to impossible. It stemmed from the premise that the possibility was high for passing this by obtaining the support of a portion of the opposition rather than through "consensus." Thus, the view arose that forcible constitutional amendment by the DJP was imminent.

Then there is word of maintaining the present constitution. This would be the problem arising if constitutional amendment should strike an insurmountable barrier notwithstanding the ruling party's resolve to implement a constitution amendment toward a cabinet system. It would be a difficult matter for the opposition party parliamentarians, having adopted the direct presidential election system as its platform with the next election in view, to change its political position very easily. Thus, one cannot but foresee the situation where the DJP would be unable to muster an absolute majority, (two thirds of the parliamentarians on the roles), when the constitutional amendment bill would be rejected. In this case, the view is that it would be necessary to plug the gap by reverting to the present constitution.

Thirdly, if a deadlock between the rulers and the opposition when involved in constitutional amendment procedures should arise and dissolve into social unrest, one could foresee the time for "emergency measures." In this case, the national political status would be derailed off the normal.

Indeed, it might be that one would be able to tell whether the "grave decision" would be realized or in what form it would come about from the subsequent nature of developments in the ruling powers including the DJP.

The point in the national policy speech relative to urging constitution amendment by consensus which attracts attention is that part which states, "the recent efforts underway for new dialog among the parties for democratic development is fortuitous." No further concrete statement was made, but the most compelling view seems to denote the proposal recently before the political parties of the plan of Yi Min-u, chairman of the New Democratic Party (NOP), and the DJP's positive attitude toward considering it. An equally compelling consideration is the "admonition" part urging "all political parties to discard self-interest and actively confer on practical programs for constitutional amendment by consensus with patience and restraint."

One is enabled to predict the future political ruling style from the fact that President Chon's policy address contained a serious warning concerning the popularly called "outside parliament politics."

Portions giving concrete signals to the opposition are those parts containing the words, "in the event that violence and unlawful activities are performed outside parliament, ignoring constitutional and legal procedures", "going counter to political development", or "the political status resulting in discord and severe confrontation, so as to prevent establishment of traditional peaceful governmental transfer". In connection with this, President Chon indicated his resolve to exercise all his constitutional authority as president to preserve lawful public order. Along with this,

he was clear about forcefully dealing with the suddenly expanding communist influence in the schools and the actions of the anti-establishmentarians behind the mask of democratization.

Another part of President Chon's policy speech which evokes interest is that portion calling for competition for power with good will. President Chon put forth the premise that "political parties and politicians who want to take charge of the next government must obtain the support and confidence of the citizenry", "exhibit statesmanship and polity, compete with good will and I hope that such competition would become lively."

This can be understood as a reflection on the fact that competition for political power in the past was tantamount to an extremely confrontational struggle and is interpreted as calling for improvement in the character of the opposition party.

Nevertheless, one can also interpret the statement on lively competition by exhibiting statesmanship and polity as encouraging the ruling party as well not to become a "ruling party in a greenhouse."

A high ranking member of the ruling party remarked that one could find both hardline and conciliatory facets to President Chon's policy speech but that there are more instances where the "strong resolve" shines through.

Such an analysis seems to be more convincing considering that there are many different facets in the present stage of constitutional amendment.

The outcome for a political shift would seem to depend on how the ruling and opposition parties digest and interpret the political innuendoes appearing in the policy speech. The political situation is now increasing tempo within a tense environment.

Interest in Political Situation, 'Decision'

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 13 Jan 87 p 3

[Article by reporter Ha Won: "Reaffirms Defense of Liberal Democratic System"]

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan's national political address on the 12th differs both in nature and content from past addresses. In nature, first of all, there is the special point that this is actually president Chon's final policy address. Moreover, the pulse of its content evinces the underpinnings of the political concepts and philosophy of a supreme ruling authority rather than presenting any concrete policies.

Thus, the speech on this day, albeit a national policy speech in format, could rather be termed a clarification for the citizenry of the feelings and convictions of a chief of state responsible for the national administration for the past six years.

On this point, we note that the expression of President Chon's resolve to defend and develop a liberal democracy comes most to the forefront in today's speech.

This resolve of President Chon appears in the portion which states, "The supreme goal of the state and ideal of the nation which we are pressing for today is the task of defending and striving to develop the liberal democratic system. Along with this, President Chon stated that his responsibility over the next year would be winding up the tasks in every sphere of national politics.

One example of this is President Chon's statement that "his resolve for the Fifth Republic to practice the concept of liberal democracy is the motive power for setting sail" and his affirmation to do all in his power to bring this to fruition during the remainder of his term.

In a nutshell, this enunciation which could be termed President Chon's political philosophy and view of democracy, can be found in the position of paramount interest to the nation, that the political stage of constitutional amendment was imminent. Concerning constitutional amendment which is the political point of conflict between the ruling and opposition parties, President Chon urged that this issue be settled in the National Assembly through dialog and compromise. One could conjecture from his urging this once again while stating that he regretted that the Ad Hoc Committee on Constitutional Amendment of the National Assembly has made no progress during this period, that it was because he believes that constitutional amendment by consensus was a political short-cut for developing democracy. This could also be considered the framework of a ruler's philosophy that non-forceable dialog and compromise were constituents of democracy.

In particular, one could say that President Chon's call for "the ruling and opposition parties to conclude this issue as soon as possible" since "the Ad Hoc Committee on Constitutional Amendment provides a major opportunity for establishing democracy" and his stressing that settlement of the constitutional amendment issue is a pressing chore of politicians, were expressions of his resolve and expectation that positive negotiation on the practical program for constitutional amendment by consensus and democratic development. It is also a demonstration of one facet of President Chon's political style which has surfaced over this period.

It would be correct to conclude the same from the speech in which he requested that "the ruling and opposition parties strive to prevent the situation arising where he, as the person supremely responsible for the political situation, would have to make a grave decision for fully carrying out the political timetable."

The "grave decision" which President Chon enunciated is premised on the position of pressing for "consensus" and not predicated on a "decision", which is clear from the context. One could think it correct to view this as a high-priority expression of a head of state who is considering a counter proposal stemming from agonizing empathy with the national concern over what would happen if perchance constitutional amendment by consensus would not work.

In other words, his main intent was to express his hope that the ruling and opposition parties would strive to bring about his conviction as president

that our milestone of political progress is peaceful transfer of political power for the first time through a single term.

Nevertheless, high interest is directed toward the "grave decision" from the standpoint that the realistic prospects between the ruling and opposition parties are still clouded.

President Chon's stated "full political timetable" can be clarified by the statement that "the constitutional amendment issued has to be concluded during the first half of this year." It is necessary that the constitutional amendment issue be concluded during the first half of the year so as to conclude the work of smooth transfer of government by passing concomitant laws, concluding deliberation of the election law, holding national assembly elections and electing successors.

The "grave decision" should the above "full political timetable" not work out could be considered primarily as signifying a change in methodology from accenting constitutional amendment by consensus toward "lawful constitutional amendment" through parliamentary quorum.

Should the possibility of lawful constitutional amendment itself become problematic, one could foresee the counter proposal of holding to the present constitution for the president to realize his single term which he has promised frequently. It would appear that should nothing work out and the repercussions of constitutional amendment increase social unrest, the "decision" could arise from the extended analysis that a hardline measure considering even a realignment of the political domain would be necessary.

On the one hand, it is noteworthy in this address that President Chon emphasized law and order within the philosophical parameters of defending and developing liberal democracy. In connection with President Chon's pointing out that "the year remaining is by no means a short time but there is no leeway for wasting any time" and the statement of his conviction for democratic operations in every sector, "law and order" becomes a means for realizing his conviction. In addition, this can be seen as an expression of his resolve to promote the principle of self-control and harmony more positively through the democratic progress.

One would think, as well, that the law and order which President Chon emphasized intimates what the weakpoints and the method for settling them could be. One could conclude that, somehow or other, the fact that today's speech called for dialog and compromise while stressing law and order discloses both a hardline and conciliatory approach for launching a democratic system.

In view of the fact, however, that in his speech, President Chon called for a healthy, policy oriented political party and competition for power in good faith, moving toward development of democracy, and that he presented his proposal of establishing a reasonable political environment and a rational political form and that he reaffirmed his intention to strive for this during the remaining year ahead, one could conclude that the position he presented leaned more toward the conciliatory than the hardline.

This point can also be found in President Chon's statement, "Rather than worrying about any unfinished business during my term in office, I will strive to prepare a base for developing democracy." One can also surmise this direction from President Chon's philosophy in desiring to be evaluated by posterity as "a president who set up a base for democratization."

Nevertheless, as President Chon has emphasized in several places in his political address, from the standpoint that this year could become a watershed in history, "progress toward a liberal democratic system is a variable stemming from the attitude and choice of the citizenry as much as on the will of the person in power."

Overall Review

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 12 Jan 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Doctrine of Government Contained in the Policy Speech of President Chon Tu-hwan"]

[Text] The national policy speech of President Chon Tu-hwan this time demonstrates well the affection and rationale President Chon has for a liberal democracy, his dedication and will to strive to put a liberal democracy in place and his sadness and yearning for constitutional amendment by consensus.

Of course, the guidelines and rationale for all sectors are included in this national policy speech as in national policy speeches in past years, such as politics, economy, education, culture, reunification, South-North dialog, national defense, etc. Nevertheless, this address not only mentions liberal democracy very often, but also, the entire contents of this address converge toward defense and development of a liberal democratic system. What looms foremost in this address is likewise President Chon's expression of his aspirations and resolve to put a liberal democracy in place.

President Chon stated that "defending and developing a liberal democratic system is no less than the supreme goal of the state and the ideal of the nation which we call for" and "If I have any personal aspiration, it would be to be known by the citizenry and be recorded for posterity as a president who was the first to establish the democratic system in the country", thereby demonstrating his strong love for liberal democracy.

President Chon's strong admiration and conviction for liberal democracy is by no means something new, but when considering the present situation in this country now at a major crisis in democratic development, it can be said that the strongly expressed admiration and conviction in this national policy speech takes on important significance.

Supreme State Goal and Doctrine

President Chon went on to enunciate his doctrine for establishing and developing liberal democracy. What President Chon particularly emphasized for establishing and developing liberal democracy were maintenance of law and

order, progress in parliamentary politics and political parties, a rational political environment focussing on discussion and compromise, a solid material foundation, a just economic environment, etc. One thinks that such principles of President Chon for establishing and developing liberal democracy are most appropriate and are items which all political powers and the citizenry must bear in mind when considering this country's democratic development.

In this speech, President Chon delineated his resolve and dedication to strive to put liberal democracy in place in this country based on an affection and conviction for this liberal democracy. One theme which most dramatically demonstrates President Chon's resolve is when he stated, "I believe that all fellow citizens will back me up and give unstinting encouragement to me in my heartfelt will to open up a new horizon in the annals of democratic development in this land even if it entails throwing myself away."

It seems that President Chon's restraint and efforts up till now to establish a tradition of peaceful transfer of government and realize constitutional amendment by consensus have stemmed from such a resolve.

Poignant Desire For Dialogue, Compromise

In this speech, as well, President Chon mentioned his heartfelt sadness concerning the peaceful transfer of government and constitutional amendment by consensus. It is noteworthy that particular mention is made of constitutional amendment by consensus. President Chon expressed his sadness in saying he would be patient and wait to the end for constitutional amendment by consensus to come about in parliament through dialog and compromise. Furthermore, he stated that he urged the ruling and opposition parties to "actively deliberate on actual programs for constitutional amendment by consensus" and that he would "continually expand the atmosphere of self-control and harmony in every sector."

Such statements as these shed light on the innuendo which hints at President Chon's resolve to make a positive effort to establish an environment for realizing constitutional amendment by consensus through the DJP. One would also think that perhaps this hints at the willingness and positive receptivity for the proposal of Yi Min-u, general chairman of the NDP, concerning constitutional amendment.

Indeed, if the opposition party intends to work towards democratic progress with an "open mind", it must not lose sight of the valuable nuance expounded in the national policy address. Now the opposition party must not merely reiterate the claim that a specific ruling power structure would preserve democratization, but rather restrain those forces and groups composed of a portion of "closed minded" leaders of the opposition party who are controlled by hunger for power and who outwardly wear the mask of democratization but actually strive to overthrow the free democratic system, and go for a bold change in attitude to constitutional amendment by consensus.

Must Take to Heart the Meaning of "Grave Decision"

Although President Chon poignantly enunciated his intent to wait to the end for constitutional amendment by consensus and actively strive to effect an atmosphere for conferring on constitutional amendment by consensus, should the opposition party persist in the non-productive and decrepit political style such as extra-parliamentary struggle, a drift in the stage of constitutional amendment could not be prevented and such drifting would pose a major barrier to democratic development.

If the drifting of politics continues, because the opposition party has not undergone the bold change in attitude needed to override party interests and party strategy for the purpose of national progress and establishment of democracy, the president, the person with supreme responsibility for the government, would have to render a "grave decision" for the state, the people and liberal democracy. It can be said that President Chon's mention of a "grave decision" in this speech actually brought out the angst of a person with supreme responsibility for the government.

There is a possibility that some members of the opposition party and anti-establishment forces would ignore President Chon's heartfelt expression of his waiting for constitutional amendment by consensus, his calling for a needed change of attitude in the opposition party and his constraint to mention the "grave decision" and thereby misinterpret and misapprehend this very statement of "grave decision." In our thinking, however, the statement on a grave decision does not, in any way, come from a simple motivation. Rather, when taking into consideration the reality of national politics, we understand it as an appropriate statement revealing the true feelings of the president as the person with supreme responsibility for the government.

Moreover, the analysis could be that the actual meaning of this grave decision would be a decision to take the steps within the legal framework to maintain law and order when constitutional amendment by consensus ultimately fails and when social unrest worsens due to complications in the operations of amending the constitution. Consequently, misinterpretation and unnecessary expansions of the statement on a "grave decision" must be avoided.

Year of Choice, Action

Even though one would posit the real meaning of grave decision as being this, it would still be better for the democratic development of the country if this grave decision would not be taken, rather than for it to be taken. Accordingly, to avoid creating the situation which would make a grave decision necessary, the ruling and opposition political forces should proceed to sincerely discard self-pride, override party interests and party strategy and strive their best for constitutional amendment by consensus.

Finally, the whole citizenry including the ruling and opposition political forces must know how to respond to the historic significance and importance of 1987

which President Chon indicated. President Chon stated that "we are now at the crossroads leading in two opposite directions. One is the road leading to a liberal democracy and the glorious history of a united and advanced Korea. The other is a road leading to the history of decline and unhappy political structure," and which of these roads we will travel depends entirely on our choice and actions this year.

On the occasion of the national policy address this time, all citizens must bear in mind the fact that we are now standing on that road. Each and every citizen must earnestly consider what he has to do to bring about a "second national foundation" to realize an advanced democratic state. In particular each and every citizen should be well aware of the fact that an important milestone in this "second national foundation" is the peaceful transfer of government and hosting the Olympic Games in 1988 and earnestly think about what attitude to take and what to do to prepare for amply accomplishing these two major events.

Preview of National Policy

Seoul HANKUK ILBO in Korean 13 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by reporter Yi Song-chun: Affirmation and Wedge of 'Full Political Timetable'; Single Term Resolve; Stresses 'Liberal Democracy'; 'Meaning and Major Implications of 'Grave Decision'']

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan's "12 January National Policy Address" delineates the points on the national road of the era of major changes to prepare for the 21st century and points up the national political program for this year, which is actually the final year of his 7-year term.

Thus, in President Chon's 12 January national political address, one gets a preview of national policy on the political horizon and a foretaste of the total political conviction and political philosophy of President Chon predicting the management of the national political situation.

On this day, President Chon apodictically emphasized his own philosophy of governing and practical resolve on the national political scene focussing on "defending and developing liberal democracy."

He then reiterated the historic import of the significance of change for the eighties including the fact that "the year 1987" would be a crossroads for success or failure in national history.

This was a speech delivered to the citizenry by President Chon in which he recounted the accomplishments of the Fifth Republic over the past six years within the theoretical parameters of "defending and developing liberal democracy" and presented the epochal sense of mission of this era and the assurance of tomorrow facing the 21st century.

Accordingly, if we are to analyze and evaluate his viewpoint of liberal democracy containing the concept of government of the Fifth Republic, the

whole gamut of managing national politics centered on the upcoming constitutional amendment, the political situation and the state position for the future naturally come to the fore.

At the beginning of the speech, President Chon stated the premise that he "took as his motive power the steadfast resolve to put into practice the concept of liberal democracy for the Fifth Republic subsumed by the acheing reflection on the convoluted history of constitutional amendment.

The President Chon recalled that for this purpose, he eradicated the one-man long-term assumption of power and set within constitutional limits the means for assuring a peaceful transfer of governmental power and gave his main thrust to expansion of self control and openness through the method of self control and openness through the method of imbuing the whole society with the penchant for liberal democracy.

As President Chon indicated, one can confirm the route for the Fifth Republic to put this into practice under the national political index of "self-control and openness" differing in political content from past regimes.

Indeed, as is evident in political and economic relationships, the old regime and the Fifth Republic demonstrate their differences within the viewpoint of a liberal democracy.

For example, if the political and economic spheres had been characterized as having a "mutually exclusive relationship in the old regime, then the political and economic relationship of the Fifth Republic could be termed a "mutually supportive relationship."

In other words, it is difficult to ignore the fact that the old regime sacrificed economic development for the sake of political development, while the Fifth Republic, gradually developed both through mutual support, rather than sacrificing economic development for political development.

On thing to be scrutinized above all is President Chon's original design, willingness for a single term.

President Chon renewed his declaration that "if I had a personal wish, it would be to be known by the citizenry and be recorded for posterity as the president who set the democratic system in place for the first time in this country." When one considers that any era or any state whatsoever could take along some "political risk" or "political baggage" when handing over political power, President Chon's resolve for a single term is the most persuasive assurance for pragmatically expressing the liberal democratic viewpoint of the Fifth Republic.

Nevertheless, one should not treat lightly the point that President Chon's resolve for democracy is based on a sincere outlook on liberal democracy founded on law and order and not any laissez-faire kind of openness of self-control.

This fact can be easily understood from President Chon's resolute nature in stating he would exercise all the constitutional powers as president to deal with those violent and impure forces who would resonate in tune with the North Korean line or deny fundamental order of the democratic system under the guise of democratization.

Under this premise, the political situation in the year of the hare, launched with the politics of constitution amendment, can be predicted to become a time of discord, the final test of President Chon's resolve for democratization.

That is to say, it is a discord arising out of the phenomenon of political deviation clashing with the President's resolve to amend the constitution by consensus which is rooted in law and order.

Consequently, President Chon stated, "I want to urge all party factions to discard personal ambition and actively deliberate on practical programs for constitutional amendment by consensus with patience and restraint to prevent any clash with the political timetable and bring the constitution issue to conclusion in the National Assembly as soon as possible.

Then President Chon added these words, "The ruling and opposition parties must strive their best to prevent the situation from arising where I, as the person supremely responsible for the administration, would have to render a grave decision for the full implementation of the political timetable."

One can conjecture on the various political circumstances arising from discord which would give rise to the "grave decision" mentioned here.

However, with the Keynote of the national policy speech showing expectation for a normal, peaceful transfer of power and full political timetable, it appears that we must acknowledge this as by nature an earnest affirmation calling for constitutional amendment by consensus.

Nevertheless, under the supposition that constitutional amendment by consensus would ultimately fail, it is worthy of note that the meaning of "grave decision" would go beyond the nature of a simple admonition.

One could conjure up such instances which would initially result from the possibility of a "lawful constitutional amendment" by quorum:

--A plan to obtain a quorum for constitutional amendment through consensus of all the parties except the NDP.

--A plan to subsume those sympathetic to a cabinet authority system from other parties and within the NDP.

--A plan to change a portion of the party platform of the NDP.

In conjunction with this, there could arise instances where the present constitution would be kept or should constitutional amendment by consensus fail, emergency measures would be taken to deal with the inevitable unrest which would occur.

Regarding these two situations, however, considering the point that the government of the Fifth Republic has been able to overcome all political adversity without any emergency measures, one is lead to conclude that the possibility for this would be extremely unlikely.

Even so, in as much as the inevitability of constitution amendment by consensus had to be reemphasized, it is a political reality that the future for the politics of constitutional amendment is extremely cloudy.

For a government which establishes self-control and openness as the function of its ruling dimension, the direction the ruling party must envision for bringing to conclusion the consummate task of constitutional history, the peaceful transfer of government, would entail much patience and restraint.

It behooves the opposition party, as well, to be aware that a political situation which deviates from legal parameters would inevitably cause non-political results. Thus they must wisely pass through this period of transition.

We thus understand President Chon's statement calling fall both ruling and opposition parties to undergo a decisive change of heart in the spirit of "dialog and compromise."

Focal Point of Speech Reviewed

Seoul CHOONGANG ILBO in Korean 12 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by reporter Ko Hung-kil: "Strong Wedge To Expedite Constitutional Amendment by Consensus; Grave Decision Draws Interest; Preview of New Politics According to Close Timetable"]

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan's New Year Policy Address, in a nutshell, places most stress on emphatically calling for constitutional amendment by consensus an issue of supreme interest to the citizenry, under the premise of defending and developing liberal democracy.

In this policy speech, his last in the remaining year for winding up his term of office, President Chon expressed his lament and regret that the Ad Hoc Committee for Constitutional Amendment, launched in June of last year, has achieved no practical discussions nor made any headway in over 6 months and called for a change of heart by both ruling and opposition parties to conclude the constitutionissue in the National Assembly with patience and restraint as soon as possible.

In particular, he indicated that the ruling and opposition parties should do their best to prevent the situation from arising where they would ultimately be unable to reach consensus and where he, as the person bearing supreme responsibility for the affairs of state, would have to render a "grave decision" for the full implementation of the political timetable, thereby giving what could be viewed as a final warning while emphatically calling for constitutional amendment by consensus.

It would be difficult for anyone to predict anything concerning the meaning of "grave decision" in this event and no one could even presume to guess.

A close source explained the meaning of "grave decision" in response to the concern of the citizenry about what would happen should constitutional amendment by consensus fail as an expression of sadness on being forced to consider making a counter proposal as supreme authority for the affairs of state.

In other words, an emphatic call for constitutional amendment by consensus is more significant and the warning of "grave decision" is somewhat secondary.

Nevertheless, if we take a close look at the context of President Chon's statement, we can definitely see the meaning that, should constitutional amendment by consensus ultimately fail and it would be difficult to fully expedite the political timetable, a grave decision would have to be rendered. In such an instance, a grave decision would be a measure taken at the discretion of the President which would expedite the political timetable.

It is the popular view that a state of political crisis would ensue in the event that consensus between the ruling and opposition parties on the over-all constitutional amendment issue ultimately fails to occur. Then the political timetable would need to be accomplished through legal constitutional amendment by the government party should a quorum for legal constitutional amendment could not be reached or would be blocked by the opposition parties. Accordingly, should constitutional amendment by consensus not come about, the President's decision could occur. Should fully legal constitutional amendment be difficult, one would view this situation as eliciting a "grave decision."

Thus, one would surmise that a grave decision would provide the possibility for the president to exercise emergency powers in the dimension of controlling a type of crisis suited to the circumstances, such as dissolving the National Assembly and then enforcing such things as emergency measures. In the event that a grave decision is rendered in the dimension of crisis management, one must consider the possibility of a cessation of politics prior to a reorganization of the political scene. Having taken such measures once, the source of what the government party considers to be all kinds of obstacles to political progress would be removed, thereby making it possible to aim at guaranteeing a stable political situation for the period after President Chon's term of office.

Among the noteworthy items in the President's national policy address in connection with this, one might derive timely significance from the term "ultimately", designating the occasion when constitutional amendment by consensus ultimately fails.

No concrete hint is given concerning the president's view of the time constraints for the term "ultimately", but one should keep in mind that the grave decision would likely be rendered "to accomplish the full political timetable."

In other words, the presumption would be that this would occur when the political timetable would be derailed for launching the new government after 25 February of next year.

One could conjecture that what the government and ruling party has in mind would be the time-frame for concluding the complex and arduous political agenda within two or three months at the earliest or the first half of the year at the latest, which would entail a motion to amend the constitution, passage by the National Assembly, vote of the citizenry, determination of ancillary legal bills such as the National Assembly election law, holding of National Assembly elections, confirmation of new leaders, preparations for transfer of government, and the actual transfer of government.

It is a fact that a portion of the political scene considers President Chon's statement on concluding the constitution issue in the National Assembly "as soon as possible" and his emphasis on the political timetable without conflict as somehow mutually related and that the April-May time-frame would be a vulnerable period for politics, society and stability, thereby leading to the possibility for advancing this time-frame.

President Chon stressed the need for constitutional amendment by consensus of the ruling and opposition parties and considered the recent design for new efforts for dialog among the parties for democratic development as a fortuitous event, thereby indirectly indicating his positive evaluation of the democracy first theme of the NDP chairman, Yi Min-u.

In particular, he lent encouragement and backing for a mood of dialog on constitutional amendment by consensus which is surging among a portion of the political scene by stating that, when all politicians strive in a spirit of dialog and compromise to create the country's consummate plan of all ages, then constitutional amendment would become a possibility.

It would seem that such an interest and warning (?) on the part of President Chon vis-a-vis constitutional amendment by consensus would significantly influence future compromises on constitutional amendment. In particular, one could predict that the politics of constitutional amendment would take a new direction according to how the opposition parties receive this position.

We avidly await developments indicating how the President's resolve for constitutional amendment by consensus and development of democracy which he proposed in his policy speech will be projected into the actual political scene in the days to come.

Blueprint for Liberal Democratic System

Seoul HANKUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 13 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by reporter Yi Chong-won: "Presents Blueprint for Launching "Liberal Democratic System; Meaning Contained in President Chon's New Year Policy Address; Emphasis On Achieving State Agenda, Epochal Spirit; Stresses Improvement of Trade Structure, Importance of Medium Businesses]

[Text] Through what is actually his last state policy address as supreme authority of the state on the 12th, President Chon enunciated his philosophy and frame of mind for the final year of his tenure.

We note a tremendous significance in the point that this national policy speech laid the foundation of definite optimism concerning the past six years of government and for the future and then comprehensively laid out the path of our nation for the next year, the nineties and into the twentieth century.

Thus we consider that this speech, in contrast to previous national policy addresses which set forth political programs for each separate domain, demonstrated the nature of a heartfelt address to the citizenry presenting a broad overview of the process and direction for national politics.

President Chon termed this year as the "crossroad of history," "focal point of national history," "decisive crisis," "priceless year for delineating the direction for history in the long term," and then emphasized that whether we travel the bright route of democracy and progress, advancement and reunification or, conversely, slip back into the morass of chaos and poverty depends wholly on our choice and action this year".

President Chon presented establishment of the liberal democratic system and achieving peaceful reunification as national goals and set forth "stability and security," "democracy and development" as the epochal spirit for achieving such a national agenda.

President Chon attached great significance to 1988, stating that if we would unit in this spirit of the epoch and make the effort, a "second founding of the country" would be possible on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the country next year.

Based on such a consciousness of history, President Chon stated that he considered the first priority in managing the administration this year to be carrying out his single term and the peaceful transfer of government.

President Chon stated, "I will stay not a single day less or a single day more in the term allotted to me but will complete my term, transfer the government and leave the Blue House." He then indicated that "If I had a personal desire, it would be to be known by the people and be recorded for posterity as the president who set up democracy for the first time in this country."

In connection with the political issue, President Chon did not enunciate what are items of interest for the citizenry, the political timetable ahead, the issue of a successor, etc., but he mentioned something noteworthy; namely, the method for constitutional amendment.

His statements such as, "a system is important but the political order, particularly the actions of politicians, must be changed democratically," "there is not a single citizen who believes that democracy will be achieved on the day when a certain specific system is enacted," "the principle of quorum

is the fundamental order of parliamentarianism," etc., are themes which shed light on the basic position of the administration vis-a-vis the politics of constitutional amendment.

President Chon again called for constitutional amendment by consensus of both ruling and opposition parties which is the core issue on the political timetable and then went on to give the noteworthy statement, "the ruling and opposition parties must strive their best to prevent the situation from arising where I, as the person supremely responsible for the administration, would have to render a grave decision for the full implementation of the political timetable."

Analysis of the above statements points up the affirmation of and heartfelt will for positively striving for constitutional amendment by consensus coupled with a warning that, in case the timetable would be pursued under the condition where constitutional amendment by consensus would become impossible, the constitutional amendment issue would have to be concluded in whatever form.

At present, one cannot know the particulars of the "grave decision" mentioned by President Chon, but positing future political situation, one is able to perceive several directions it might take.

That is, one could conjecture that the legalistic form a "grave decision" would comprise would be:

- Passing a bill for amendment to a parliamentary system of constitution by majority vote keyed around the DJP.

- Maintaining the present constitution through partial revision.

- Major reorganization of the political scene including dissolution of the National Assembly.

The most frequent analysis holds that the most likely possibility of the above would be legal constitutional amendment by quorum.

The reason is that maintaining the present constitution is the card of constitutional amendment to a parliamentary system which has already been played by the administration in favor of constitutional amendment over supporting the present constitution and also this is a possible measure to take during an emergency situation when considering reorganization of the political scene and its aftermath.

President Chon presented a hopeful blueprint for the economy.

In particular, one notes his statement that he would improve the industrial and trade structure and lay the foundation for an all weather trading country without neglecting the development of the medium and small business sectors.

Regarding the reunification issue, President Chon clearly set forth the principle of peaceful reunification by national choice by once again calling for reopening of all types of dialog including talks between the supreme leaders of South and North Korea.

In his national policy speech this time, President Chon frankly disclosed his feeling as head of state looking ahead to the completion of his tenure.

President Chon mentioned that he has "a great deal of regret at not being able to fulfill his duty due to inability or lack of opportunity in certain sectors of the administration, but I express my infinite gratitude to all my fellow countrymen who deeply understand my state of mind and have given warm assistance and support."

At the beginning and conclusion of the policy speech, however, President Chon expressed his resolute will to exercise the power and responsibility bestowed on him as president to accomplish the upcoming affairs of state during the remaining year of his term of office.

President Chon's affirmation that he "would strive to fulfill his duty mindful of the bright prospects of the era and the future of the country, rather than seeking personal glory or momentary popularity" and that he "would follow his convictions and vigorously lead the government mindful that a new term is about to begin" will elicit infinite trust and confidence to the citizenry who are facing a political turning point.

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TROUBLE AVERTED AFTER ABORTED NOVEMBER RALLY

Seoul HANKUK ILBO in Korean 30 Nov 86 p 3

[Excerpts] NKDP President Yi Min-u arrived at the party headquarters at 8:50 in the morning, earlier than usual, asked his staff if there was "any house arrest for Assemblymen", headed straight to his office, and had a brief, pleasant chat with vice presidents, Yi Jung-jae, No Sung-hwan, Choi Hyung-u, and Yang sun-jik, and secretary general Joo Ye-Yon.

They held a presidential group meeting presided over by the president until 9:20 am, after which, spokesman Hong Sa-tok summed up the general feeling at the meeting by saying that "there was a consensus that the first rally scheduled today could result in bloodshed provoked by the government, in view of the present situation that the obstruction maneuvers, barbaric beyond imagination, against the rally have been in operation for the past few days."

Mrs Yi Tae-yong, designated earlier as the rally's main speaker, arrived at the headquarters in disguise as a young woman with a scarf worn closely around her head and face, and a duck-down parka at 9:45 am. An accompanying associate said, "Mrs Yi had left home in Song-buk Dong, and spent the night at the home of a U.S. friend to avoid house arrest after disclosure of her designation as the speaker."

Some party members from local provinces, who gathered at party headquarters in the morning, boasted of their respective heroic episodes about how they could meet together by escaping the "protective observation net."

At 11:00 am, as the police ring encircling the headquarters was closing in, the party leaders, who kept informed of police movements by frequently dispatching the young members to the entrance of the headquarters, changed the "operation plan" to approach the site of the rally at 12:30 pm. They decided to attempt to leave the headquarters at 12:00 noon, instead.

At 11:28 am, the headquarters began to stir at the news that the first group (leader: vice president No Sung-hwan), who had gathered near the Garden Hotel, was taken to a police station at about 11:20 am.

At 11:30 am, the third group (leader: vice president Kim Su-han), who was to convene at Chong-myong, Chong-ro 3-ka, attempted to move out of the

headquarters, to no avail, even with two fierce physical scuffles in a 15-minute period with the police who blocked the front of the headquarters.

The president's staff provided U-Hwang Chong-Sim-Hwan pills, masks and the like for the president and other older members, just in case of possible violence during the demonstration.

Mr (Albi)ju), secretary in charge of opposition parties in the Political Section, U.S. Embassy, appeared at headquarters at approximately 11 am, as he had on the previous morning, to observe the progress in preparation for the rally, and told the reporters that he and his colleagues were working according to their respective roles, with another secretary at DJP and Mrs Stevenson on the streets. In the meantime, foreign reporters from the world's prominent newspapers and news agencies, such as THE WASHINGTON POST, REUTERS and YOMIURI, were competing heatedly for news at the headquarters.

Starting with president Yi and his associates' last attempt to advance at 12:52 pm, the police indiscriminately kicked them in the shins, assemblyman or not, resulting in bruises on the legs of many Assemblymen. President Yi and his associates retreated to his office, after chanting a slogan led by Assemblyman Kim Bong-cho.

The second group (leader: vice president Yi Ki-tae), scheduled to gather at Pagoda Park, and thereafter, advance to the rally place, was dissolved finally with a police attack and arrest of some members. This after they had succeeded in advancing as far as Kwang-kyo Crossing by several times overcoming police obstruction.

Approximately 20 people including Vice President Yi and Assemblyman Kin Dong-yong gathered at the tearoom in the basement of Kuk-il Kwan, coming by subway, car or on foot, and succeeded in advancing to Pagoda Park at noon. After having confronted the police at the park for about 10 minutes, the NKDP Assemblymen crossed the street and started marching toward Kwang-kyo, with approximately 100 party members following and chanting a slogan, "Let us go to Seoul enraptured with democratization."

While the Assemblymen were continuously returning to headquarters after 1 pm, the scheduled starting time for the rally, President Yi and other leaders held an emergency key officers meeting to discuss plans for countering the obstruction of the rally, and decided that President Yi would hold a press conference at 4 and officially announce the party's position. In the meantime the NKDP determined that the situation in the streets under certain circumstances might become much more volatile, and therefore, decided to inform the people 1 hour before the press conference that "today's rally had been suspended as of 3 pm, and another rally will be held later" through a special statement.

Vice President Kim Sh-han, chairman of the rally's propaganda subcommittee, appeared in the press room at 3 pm, released a statement, hastily written after an impromptu conference with President Yi and other leaders, and broadcast the statement repeatedly through the outdoor microphone system.

Vice President Kim quickly read the statement which started "Dear patriotic fellow citizen!" He said that NKDP "informed the people of the suspension and postponement of the rally with indignation and agitation," and that "this declaration does not mean abandonment of, nor retreat from our struggle, but is a new turning point to confirm our fiery will and invincible resolution."

At the emergency press conference held at 4 pm, President Yi read a hastily prepared statement for 7 minutes, with the 60 or so Assemblymen standing behind, followed by a question-answer session. The conference ended after 15 minutes in a disorderly atmosphere, traces of tear gas clinging to jackets and other clothes, and with an aborted attempt at a question by a self-proclaimed wounded Korean war hero.

President Yi started the statement saying, "Today will be recorded as one of the most disgraceful days in our constitutional history." "Today witnessed a barbarism, with the ideal and spirit of democracy disgarded as trash," he said. Attention was focused on his specific mention of the Special Committee for Constitutional Reform. He said, "NKDP is closely associated with the Special Committee for Constitutional Reform which was established after all kinds of hardships. The people are impatiently waiting for the constitution to be written to their satisfaction through dialogues in the National Assembly." President Yi, after a question from reporters, "Will you attend the Assembly's main session scheduled to start on December 1?" gave a strongly positive indication saying, "NKDP is an institution representing the people, and will not give up any kind of struggle for them. The party cannot afford to neglect any kind of struggle, either in or out of the Assembly."

In answer to a question about a detailed plan for the struggle to overthrow the regime, he asked, "Should I disclose the details?" and further explained briefly that he meant "strong confrontation to oppression which is beyond imagination and to martial law."

At night, Vice President No Sung-hwan, Pak Han-sang, Yu che-yon, Kim Kyun-kyu, Pak Chan-jong, Yuk Hyo-sang, Cho-Hong-rae, Kim Hyung-rae and Kim Dong-ju, the 9 Assemblymen belonging to the floor leader group, Legislation and Judiciary Committee and Home Affairs Committee, visited Home Affairs Minister Kim Chong-ho and urged immediate release of the citizens arrested at the demonstration.

In the minister's office, with the presence of the key police officers, including head of the national Police Kang Min-chang, the NKDP Assemblymen argued with Minister Kim for 1 hour from 10 to 11 pm, regarding the nature of the demonstration, oppressive measures by the police and treatment of the detainees.

Minister Kim, while saying "I feel really sorry for my colleagues who were wounded in the process of suppression of the demonstration," defended the ruling party, asserting that the "NKDP's contention that the constitutional revision of a cabinet system will lead to dictatorship by the prime minister is illogical, in view of the promise by the government and ruling party that

they would realize a peaceful turnover of political power, instead of permanently clinging to power, and would revise the Constitution for a cabinet system.

The NKDP Assemblymen, on the other hand, attempted to counterattack the minister, saying "Treating the citizens roughly as if in a civil war should be stopped" (Pak Han-sang). "Apologize to the Assemblymen not only here, but also on TV broadcast" (Pak Chan-jong), "For the ruling party to cook-up some imaginary social disorders and blame the NKDP for them violates political ethics, not to mention for a minister" (Kim Hyun-kyu). However, Minister Kim answered again not as a cabinet member but as a ruling party Assemblyman saying, "In the future, there should never be this kind of demonstration again, and the NKDP will be respected as the main minority party only if it works hard to resolve the difficult situation in joint endeavors with the ruling party in the Special Committee for Constitutional Reform."

Nevertheless, Minister Kim soothed the NKDP Assemblymen a little by promising that "of the 2,229 detainees, the innocent participants will be released starting tonight, and they will be allowed to see their family if their family wishes, even starting tonight."

At night, of the 300 or so Assemblymen and party officers who had started an overnight sit-in, many went to sleep scattered in offices all over the building. They appeared tired from the earlier scuffle. However, the headquarters and its vicinity were bustling until late night with many Assemblymen forming into groups and visiting the figures associated with the demonstration and detained at various police stations in the city.

President Yi, with a touch of a cold, at 8 pm fell into a deep sleep on a cot in his office, and Assemblymen still awake cautiously exchanged their views concerning future political developments.

Spokesman Hong said that "the present regime acknowledged its inability to sustain itself without resorting to such illegalities." Assemblyman Pak Kwan-yong said, "Even though the rally was aborted, it provided an opportunity to have our party's goal thoroughly conveyed to the people."

Most of the Assemblymen, also, appeared satisfied admitting a substantial political gain resulting from the aborted rally, even though episodes of personal suffering were much in evidence, such as complaints from Assemblymen Yuk Hyo-sang and Kim Yong-bae, who were forcibly taken away by police as far as Kang-hwa Island and Song-nam City, respectively.

NKDP is planning to adopt a statement at a brief meeting scheduled at 8 am, 30 November, concluding its 15 hour overnight sit-in.

Permanent advisor to the NKDP Kim Yong-sam, who has been put under house arrest since the night before, chronologically reconstructed his arrests and fasting strikes since 1980 with the 20 or so domestic and foreign reporters and Assemblymen, Su Suk-jae and Yuk Hyo-sang, in the morning.

With an unusually blank look, advisor Kim said, "I prayed with my wife (Mrs Son Myong-sun) for democratization of our country. All kinds of oppression, such as my recent house arrest and obstruction of the assembly, committed rampantly by the police abusing public power, amount to an antidemocratic violence which denied out-right the freedom guaranteed under the constitution."

At 9:33 am, advisor Kim suggesting they "go out and try," went outside with his associates and had a violent physical scuffle with the police force for 15 minutes, while delivering 3 impromptu speeches. He said, "Please stop being perpetrators for the dictatorial regime. I feel sorry for you."

In and around the government buildings, once the NKDP rally crisis passed, attention was focused on the government and ruling party key officers joint meeting scheduled in the evening, with each analyzing future political development in his own way.

A well-informed high-ranking official observed, with mild hope, regarding the political situation, "Even though the NKDP rally was suppressed by police power, severe mishaps from a head-on collision were avoided. Therefore, after a certain cooling-off period, the prospect for the political situation is not completely pessimistic."

He anticipated a series of sit-in strikes, boycotting, and blocking deliberation of, the budget bill by the NKDP, in the process of the cooling off period, and finally NKDP's return to the Special Committee for Constitutional Reform, saying "under any circumstances, the NKDP will seek its new political course inside, and not outside, the Assembly."

Regarding specifically the government and ruling party's position in the future, he hinted that the "rumored various extraordinary measures" have been put on hold for the moment after today, saying "since the rally was suppressed in consideration of maintaining public order, normalizing the political situation is a pressing need of the hour."

DJP Chairman No Tae-u and other officers, after ending both the Assembly's main session and bull session in the afternoon, returned straight to party headquarters, gathered at the chairman's office, and kept close watch on affairs associated with the Seoul rally, while being frequently briefed on new developments.

However, upon receipt of the report that all of Seoul is calm without any extraordinary incidence, since 3 pm, and that the NKDP had declared suspension of the rally, the party officers tension lessened and a relaxed atmosphere prevailed.

The secretaries, general, Yi Chun-ku, spokesman Shim Myong-bo and other party officers concluded that "the situation does not appear to be worsening," and suggested to chairman No a meeting with reporters regarding the normalization of the political situation in the immediate future. Spokesman Shim prepared a statement on the assumption that the rally was aborted.

At 3:50 pm, Chairman No met reporters wearing a bright expression on his face and said, "Even though the government and ruling party were doing its best, I was worried about any unfortunate incidences which might happen somewhere, and I am happy to know that none have materialized so far." "All this resulted from the positive responses of citizens after the government's call for cooperation for prevention purposes," he said.

13280/13104

CSO: 4107/56

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTIES' INTEREST IN POLITICAL FUND REVEALED

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 21 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] Secretary Yi Expressed Concern To Minority Parties

During the tri-party secretary general's meeting and the following five-party secretary general's meeting including the Peoples Democratic Party and the Democratic Korean Party held in the Seoul Plaza Hotel on the morning of 20 December, the participants discussed current political problems, but they also showed a strong interest in the political fund of 2 million won, entrusted by three economic organizations to the Central Election Committee.

Secretary General Yi Chun-ku of the DJP said "My face was burning when I called the economic organizations for cooperation." He told Secretary General of the NKDP Yu Che-hyon, implicitly taking "credit" for what he had done, that "When the fund is distributed, why don't you donate some for the 'Peace Dam' and make a conciliatory visit to the frontline soldiers?" Secretary General of the KNP Kim Yong-saeng grumbled saying "If we get less than 300 million won, we would be giving money to the NKDP for their street demonstration." When director of the Central Election Committee Han Min-u announced the amount allotted to each party according to its number of National Assembly seats, and the total designated trust during the five-party secretary general's meeting held after the tri-party secretary general's meeting, Secretary General Kim of the KNP immediately expressed his dissatisfaction saying that the KNP's allotment was not over 300 million won.

The Central Election Committee announced the itemized distribution of the designated trust worth 400 million won as follows: 130 million won for the DJP, 98 million for the NKDP, 118 million won for the KNP, 39.6 million won for the Peoples Democratic Party and 12.4 million won for the Democratic Korea Party. Secretary General Kim of the NKP, after finding out that their designated trust allotment was more than that of the NKDP, privately boasted by saying "It is because the KNP conducted political activities well."

After Secretary General Yu of the NKDP left, Secretary General Yi of the DJP expressed his "concern" for the Peoples Democratic Party and the Democratic Korea Party saying that "A few days ago, when I called Secretary General Yu to discuss holding a five-party secretary general's meeting, he insisted he

would not participate if the small parties were involved. So I got angry and told him that I would return the 2 billion won collection to the economic organizations. Then I hung up." Secretary General Yi attracted attention by spending about 20 minutes in confidential discussion with other parties.

13269/12851

CSO: 4107/080

S. KOREA/POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

PARTY COOPERATION NECESSARY FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

Seoul HANKUK ILBO in Korean 19 Dec 86 p 3

[Article by Assistant director of the Political Department Yi I-chun:
"Both DJP and NKDP Need the National Party"]

[Text] There has been talk in political circles concerning the exceptional "phenomenon" of a meeting between permanent adviser Kim Yong-sam of the NKDP and KNP President Yi Man-sop on 17 December. Both men kept silent about their important talks and simply said they exchanged opinions on general political matters as "politicians." However, if we recall that NKDP President Yi Min-u secretly met with KNP president Yi 4 days earlier, the consecutive meetings between the heads of the two opposition parties do not seem unrelated to the flow of the political situation. In particular, the fact that the two secret meetings took place at the NKDP's request may have great significance.

First of all, the meetings between KNP President Yi and adviser Kim and President Yi of the NKDP strongly suggest the purpose of building solidarity among the opposition parties in preparation for unilateral imposition of constitutional revision for a parliamentary system. In other words, in order for the DJP to legally pass the parliamentary system constitutional revision bill, the KNP's cooperation is an absolute necessity. At the same time, in order for the NKDP to "vote against" the bill, it needs to enlist the KNP under its banner. From this viewpoint, the NKDP's continuous contacts with the KNP can be interpreted as a sign that the NKDP does not trust the KNP's position in its party platform in favor of a direct presidential election system and has decided to make conciliatory gestures toward the KNP.

In fact, the KNP has been an outcast under the multiparty system both with respect to the ruling party and the first opposition party. The NKDP treated the KNP's attempts at survival, squeezed in between the large ruling and the opposition party, as the action of a "semi-ruling party" and regarded them with total disdain. When the KNP showed the slightest sign of being a true opposition party, the DJP asked it "Why are you KNP doing this?"

In particular, the NKDP's attitude of not treating the KNP as a comrade has been as firm as an iron wall, so much so that representatives' meetings or floor leaders meetings between the three parties frequently took place in the form of separate meetings between the DJP and each opposition party. With the

NKDP's boycott of the National Assembly, the KNP played each side against the other, and it has now received hospitable treatment from the NKDP.

However, looking at the other side, the KNP cannot continue to be pleased about its rising stock.

Even though the KNP has the direct presidential election system as its party platform, many people doubt that the KNP could stick to its platform due to its limited political strength. The fact that KNP President Yi emphasized in his 6 December press conference that "For the present, our party platform is the direct presidential election system" also is linked to the limitation of the party's political strength. If the KNP turns away from its platform, forsaking the direct presidential election system, not all of the KNP members will follow the party line. This possibility is a burden to the KNP. Due to this situation, it is not likely either that the KNP gave a clearcut response to the NKDP's conciliatory efforts or that the NKDP expected such a firm answer. The meeting between NKDP adviser Kim and KNP President Yi can be regarded as a political gesture to express their opposition to the parliamentary system. However, it should be regarded as having more significance that the NKDP recognized the reality of the possible alienation within the NKDP and sought to wedge up its party unity.

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CSO: 4107/080

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PROGRESS IN CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION SEEN

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 22 Jan 87 p 3

[DJP Chairman No Tae-wu's press conference: "Hope for Constitutional Revision Based on Consensus Not Yet Given Up"]

[Text] DJP Chairman No Tae-wu gives a new year press conference

[Question] Could you clarify in more detail the progress of the constitutional revision, referendum, and the general election?

[Answer] We have been stressing since last year that the earlier the constitutional revision takes place, the better. However, to my regret, it has not yet been realized. All I can say now is that the sooner constitutional revision is realized the smoother progress of a series of political events related to transfer of power will be starting from February 1988, the time of transfer of the power.

[Question] In case the constitutional revision based on consensus fails, will the DJP concentrate on securing a quorum of two-thirds in the National Assembly, or concentrate on protecting the constitution up to 1989 to fend off political strife as disclosed in President Chon Tu-hwan's speech on the state of the nation?

[Answer] The hope for constitutional revision based on consensus has not yet been given up, since both the opposition and ruling parties have the same goal of constitutional revision. Also, there is no change in our objectives to revise the constitution to a cabinet system.

[Question] You once said that the basic outline for constitutional revision should be determined by the end of March. Do you think it is still possible?

[Answer] I still hope so. However, it is hard to give a definite answer since the whole thing also depends on the other side.

[Question] What kind of person do you think will be a candidate for future political power from the DJP, and when is the time for him to surface? Do you think you could be the candidate?

[Answer] Our task at this time is to achieve constitutional revision based on consensus. Those questions asked will be considered once the constitutional revision for a cabinet system is accomplished. I am too busy now concentrating on the constitutional revision based on consensus to think about what course I would take.

[Question] Related to the "decisions of grave importance" contained in the president's state of the nation speech, you said that it should be interpreted as those inevitable measures taken by the person who is ultimately responsible for the national affairs when smooth progress of political events leading to a transfer of power becomes impossible due to failure of constitutional revision in the National Assembly. Do you think "decisions of grave importance" include the "possibility of change in intention to serve a single term" in the presidency?

[Answer] Direction and nature of the "decisions of grave importance" will vary depending on the time and situation demanding those decisions. However, those include all measures that the nation's chief executive can take. The immutability of intention to serve a single term in the presidency is beyond controversy. The intention to serve a single term, and the decisions of grave importance are two different things.

[Question] Is DJP willing to investigate the instances of torture as claimed by the civil rights organizations in the country?

[Answer] We have constantly called for such investigations, urging, as representatives of public opinion, the agencies involved to clarify the instances, and confirm such clarifications made by the involved authorities.

[Question] You once disclosed an intention to revise the basic speech law to invigorate freedom of speech. Do the revisions include permission to advertise on the Korean Christian Broadcasting channel?

[Answer] The time when those improvements will be made will be determined by the authorities involved after consulting with various circles, including the press. We will continue to study, and we will try to improve as much as possible.

[Question] Will you present the bill for basic speech law amendment in the next extraordinary session of the National Assembly?

[Answer] It will be decided after consideration of the opinions of the press.

[Question] Are you willing to abolish the office of public relations policy in the Culture and Information Ministry?

[Answer] That issue is beyond our party's authority.

[Question] You said that many changes would take place once constitutional revision is achieved. Does this mean that no change will occur if constitutional revision fails?

[Answer] Many changes will naturally take place upon the successful constitutional revision based on consensus. Also, an agreement for constitutional revision based on consensus will not be excluded by change.

[Question] In case constitutional revision based on consensus is uncertain, what is the chance that the government will introduce a constitutional revision bill based on a study by the Institute for Study of Constitution and Government?

[Answer] I would like to remind you that the president "would not oppose a constitutional revision if it is agreed on within the National Assembly" as mentioned by the president at the three party representatives meeting at the Blue House. It is certain that the constitutional revision bills will be introduced at the behest of political parties. I have not heard nor thought of any introduction by the government.

[Question] In case the constitutional revision based on consensus for the cabinet system is realized, what do you think will come of the issue of amnesty and restoration of rights for Mr Kim Dae-chung?

[Answer] Constitutional revision and the issue of amnesty and restoration of rights for a certain person are not directly related to each other, and are not to be discussed simultaneously.

[Question] Do you expect that the situation can be stabilized without involvement of the two Kims?

[Answer] I have never thought of excluding certain persons from the dialogue. However, now that we are aiming at the constitutional revision based on consensus, it is common sense that dialogue between responsible, official channels of the political parties should be carried out.

[Question] In case the cabinet system will prevail, what do you think is preferable, two-party system, or multi-party system?

[Answer] It is up to the people. However, I personally prefer a pluralistic system, where the interests of various circles can be coordinated, and simplistic black-and-white logic can be avoided. As a result, an avenue can be provided for a reformist and progressive power within the limits of our political reality, to advance to the National Assembly.

[Question] What do you think are the measures to eradicate torture and other cruelties committed during the police investigations?

[Answer] No efforts will be spared to ensure that the incidences such as the case of Mr Pak Chong-chol will not recur. If necessary, we plan to discuss seriously with the opposition party the amendment and addition of the basic human rights clauses in our constitutional revision bill. I have urged the police authority to devise and implement comprehensive measures, such as intensifying education and reinforcing equipment and manpower. Within the party, I have given instructions to reinforce the existing apparatus in charge

of human rights, and establish steps to eradicate police cruelties in police investigations. In relation to the Pak incidence, there is no excuse whatsoever. However, we should not forget that, at this very moment, many policemen do their best to conduct various kinds of investigation under difficult situations, and that their hard work insures our law and order.

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

GNP GROWTH OF 12.2 PERCENT PREDICTED FOR 1986

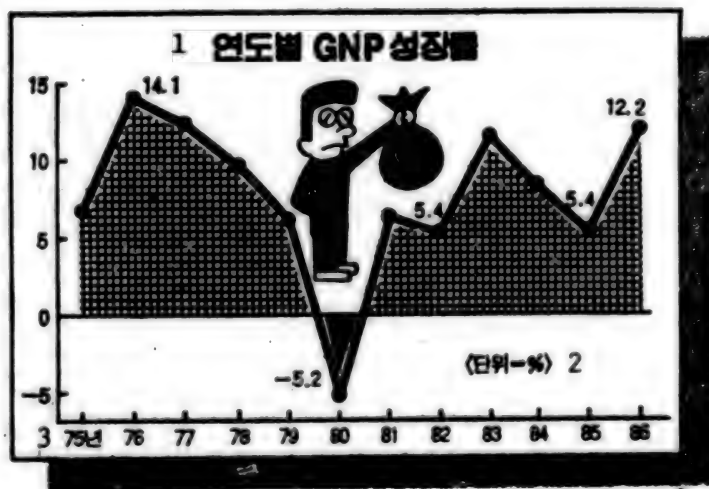
Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 24 Dec 86 p 3

[Article by reporter Chang Yong-song: "The Significance of 12.2 Percent GNP Growth Predicted for 1986 by the Bank of Korea"]

[Text] This year our economy is advancing at an exhilarating pace like a sailboat with the wind. Moreover, it is the dominant view that the smooth sailing will continue into next year and onward.

Reflected in the GNP projection for 1986, made public by the Bank of Korea, is a wholesome picture of our economic growth--more so this year than any other year of the recent past.

The projected growth rate of 12.2 percent, in itself, is a new high since the 12.7 percent growth of 1977, and it exceeds the growth rates of our competitor nations by a wide margin.



Key:
1. Yearly GNP Growth Rates
2. (Unit = %)
3. Year

From the standpoint of substance, too, this is a wholesome growth in that it is accompanied by a surplus in the balance of payments and its high rate is achieved in spite of the price level that has stayed low.

This means--in a manner of speaking--that the "three rabbits" have been captured.

In contrast to the high growth of the past which was achieved under less-than-desirable circumstances marked by accumulating foreign debt and rising prices, this year all three rabbits in our economy have been captured--a feat never considered possible in the past, and this is what clearly sets this year's high growth apart from that of the 1970's.

The current account balance, which already recorded a surplus of \$4 billion at the end of November, is expected to be in the black by at least \$5 billion by the year's end. In the price sector, the wholesale price index, which rose at an annual average rate of 019 percent last year, has reversed itself to a 2 percent decline this year; the rate of increase in retail prices for this year is expected to be no higher than 2.5 percent, which was the rate for last year.

This year's high rate of growth in our economy seems to be deserving of a special accolade for another reason as well, which is: The growth, achieved through a higher level of fixed investment centered around plant and equipment investment by the manufacturing sector on the one hand and through an increased level of exports on the other, not only has demonstrated the extent to which further sophistication of our industrial structure has been realized but also has helped lay the foundation for sustained growth in the years to come.

The amount of investment in plant and equipment, which increased 4.9 percent last year, has increased 21.5 percent this year; the total fixed-capital formation, which rose 4.4 percent last year, is expected to increase 13.3 percent this year. Needless to say such an increase in the plant and equipment investment has been induced by an upturn in exports resulting from the "Three-Low" phenomenon.

The export of goods and services, which increased 2.1 percent last year, is expected to increase 26.1 percent this year; imports, on the other hand, are expected to increase 18.2 percent this year, falling below the level of increase in exports.

Looking at the plant and equipment investment picture, during the third quarter of this year the amount of capital goods imported increased as much as 36.2 percent while the investment in domestically manufactured capital goods rose only 15 percent in the same period, further exacerbating the adverse balance of our trade with Japan. This, of course, remains a problem that requires continued redressing.

In the financial sector, as a reflection of the economic trend noted above, the amount of bank loans issued to the export industry for the equipment investment purposes has risen by more than 1 trillion won since the start of this year, and the portion of the national investment fund earmarked for the procurement of domestically-produced machinery was exhausted and has had to be replenished.

As a result of the upturn in exports and the buoyancy in the plant and equipment investment activity, the production in the manufacturing sector centered around heavy industrial and chemical products is expected to increase as much as 16.4 percent this year in contrast to the last year's increase of only 3.8 percent.

Energized by the high rate of growth in the manufacturing sector, other industrial sectors such as electrical power, wholesale and retail, and transportation, too, are expected to show healthy growth.

In the agricultural, forestry, and fisheries sector, helped by good produce crops including seasoning vegetables such as pepper and garlic and by healthy showings in livestock and fisheries industries, this year's growth is expected to reach 4.7 percent, nearly same as the last year's (4.8 percent).

That our overall economic growth is led by the manufacturing sector is proving to be a contributing factor to the further sophistication of our economic structure.

In terms of the component ratio of the total economy figured at the current price, the combined share of the agricultural, forestry, and fisheries industries is expected to decline from 13.5 percent last year to 12.5 percent this year, whereas the share of the mining and manufacturing industries is expected to rise from 29.7 percent to 30.3 percent and, likewise, the share of the service industry from 35.6 percent to 36.3 percent.

Meanwhile, the combined share of the construction, electric power and gas, and water-supply industries, affected by the stagnancy in the construction sector, is expected to decline slightly--from 11.3 percent last year to 11.1 percent this year.

The manufacturing-led economic growth is a desirable phenomenon not only from the standpoint of absorbing idle labor--a problem that has come to the fire of late--but also for its considerable peripheral benefits to the entire industrial sector, especially.

Within the manufacturing sector, the share of the heavy manufacturing and chemical industries is expected to increase from 54.3 percent last year to 55.3 percent this year--a gain of 1 percent.

In viewing the economic growth of this year, another special feature which should not be overlooked is the fact that the high level of investment has been funded entirely out of the increased savings in our own economy.

This means, in other words, that our long-cherished ambition--achieving self-sufficiency of financial resources for the investment purposes--has been realized, at last.

Of this year's total investment, fixed investment accounted for 31.3 percent; taking into account 1.1 percent decline in inventory investment, the net fixed investment ratio will be 30.2 percent. Meanwhile the rate of national

savings for this year soared to amazing 33 percent, contributing to the prospect of 2.9 percent decline in the overseas savings which will be the first such decline ever.

Originally the government had expected the savings ratio to increase from last year's 28.6 percent to 30.6 percent this year; however, the actual increase, according to the latest projection by the Bank of Korea, will be as much as 4.4 percent higher than the last year's ratio.

In the past, the chronic deficit in the current account balance had led to a high rate of our overseas savings: during the period 1977 through 1981, the rate had averaged at 5.6 percent per annum; from 1982 through last year the rate had fluctuated between 3.1 percent and 7 percent.

The large increase in the national savings rate as noted above was possible due primarily to the current account surplus, but it was also helped in no small measure by what happened to the consumption side, an analysis shows.

During the high economic growth period of the past, the rate of increase in private consumption had kept pace with the rate of economic growth; in contrast, the rate of consumption increase for this year is expected to be no more than 5.5 percent.

The private consumption ratio itself had already declined from 61.4 percent in 1984 to 60.6 percent in 1985; a further decline to 56.8 percent is envisioned for this year.

Some propensity for over consumption, involving mainly electronics products and automobiles, still exists among certain population sectors, but in general our consumption trend has been shifting toward the low consumption mode typical of an advanced nation.

Needless to say such a stabilizing trend in consumption also is a by-product of a degree of stagnancy in those industrial sectors that are geared to domestic demands.

Another salutary aspect of our economic development for this year is a sharp decline, helped by such factors as falling interest rates on the international market, in the deficit balance of our net external account receivable from the last year's level, which has contributed to our GNP growth for the year that is as much as 0.8 percent greater than the growth of our gross domestic product (GDP). Our total foreign debt has been reduced by some \$1.8 billion this year and a further reduction of \$2.7 billion is expected next year, which will bring our outstanding foreign debt down to \$42.3 billion by the end of next year. In view of this, it seems likely that the deficit picture in our net external account receivable, too, will greatly improve in the days ahead.

These "record-breaking economic milestones" achieved this year are making a broad revision inevitable to the Sixth 5-Year Plans for Economic and Social Development, which was prepared last September by the government.

For next year, on the heels of the broad economic gains achieved this year, the Bank of Korea is projecting GNP growth of more than 8 percent, production increase in the manufacturing sector in the 10 percent range, and an increase of 12 percent in the plant and equipment investment.

The projected high growth exceeding 8 percent coming on top of the 12.2 percent growth of this year is expected to help build the foundation from which our economy can achieve yet another leap forward. Of course there may be some ups and downs ahead.

Inasmuch as our economic achievements of this year owe greatly to the three lows as a matter of fact, it is a fair assumption that the future of our economy will be greatly affected by any changes in the Three-Low phenomenon.

Given the prospect that the Three-Low phenomenon is likely to continue for another 2 to 3 years, we should make every effort to take full advantage of these favorable times ahead in order to further strengthen the constitution of our economy and especially to enhance the value-added aspect of our products through domestic production of raw materials and parts.

We must endeavor to deal wisely with the market-opening demand by the United States, to redress the unfavorable trend in our trade with Japan, to see to it that the surplus in our balance of payments evolves into a permanent trend, and to pay closer attention to even such matters as the management of currency and prices.

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NEW NAMES IN BUSINESS CIRCLE REPORTED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 15 Dec 86 p 5

[Article by reporter Kim Sam-hyon: "New Frontrunners in the Business Circle"]

[Text] Boosted by the unexpected breeze of the "three laws," the business circle expects to close a handsomely profitable year for both exports and domestic products. In the midst of such a boom, the business circle produced more management starts than in any other year in the past. Many executive managers were promoted from within, while others were scouted from various circles outside. Many second-generation executives took over management from their fathers who founded the business. On the other hand, some executives passed away or left the front line of management.

The business executives, whose promotions to the top were reported in the business section of this newspaper during the year, number more than 100. Of these, the group promoted from within was the largest, while the group recruited from in or outside the business circle was also remarkably large. In the group promoted from within, the absolute majority has taken over the command post by being promoted from vice president or executive managing director through the normal step-by-step promotion course.

Cheil Synthetic Fiber president An Shi-hwan and Tusan Machinery president Yi Pyung-su, who reached the summit 23-24 years after the fifth and second public competitive recruitment by the respective company, and Sunkyoung Synthetic Fiber president Yi Sung-tong, who took over the management of the company where he had specialized in the fiber business for 18 years, were promoted from the vice president of the same company. Samsung Watches president Kim Chung-sang, Tusan Computer president Kim Yun-chae, Hanchin Sightseeing president Kim Sung-pae, and Daeil Chemical president Chung Pil-mo were professional managers promoted from the vice presidency of another company. Chin-ro Whisky president Chang Kon-ryong, Yonhap Electrical Wire president Yi Pyong-Kil, and Pacific Pharmaceutical president Chung Myong-chin also took over the management's baton through promotion.

Apart from the step-by-step promotion case, some skipped a few steps to attain the summit. Tong-A Motors president Choe Pyong-hang, Victory Electronics president Han Chung-chin, and Korean General Food president Kwang Pong-sup were promoted from managing director directly to president. Lucky Gold Star

Company president Ku Cha-hak are examples of rotation within affiliated companies. Samsung Electronics president Han Hyong-su, Lucky Development president Ku-Cha-won, and East-West Petrochemical president Hwang Yong-Kyu were moved in a parallel direction but took over responsibilities of more important affiliated companies.

In the group recruited from outside the business circle, the professional managers from the government, especially its economic ministries, form the mainstream. Among the former high-ranking government officials are Samsung Industry chairman Shin Hyon-hwak and Oriental Chemical vice chairman and Odek Company president Yu Kak-tong. Korea Explosives vice chairman and Han-yang Distribution president Nam Uk advanced from the rear to the front line of management. As is well known to the public, chairman Shin, vice chairman Yu, and vice chairman Nam served as prime minister, energy and resources minister, and agriculture and fisheries minister, respectively. Korea Trade president Kang Yong-sun, Kyong-tong Coal Mining president Yi Pyong-kil, Kim Tae-kyong, president of the Kwangchu Development of Aekyong Oil and Fat group, Korea Databank president Yi Kwang-tok, and Yongchang Metal president Kang Hung-ku were also former high-ranking government officials. Samsung General Construction president Pak Ki-sok, Pacific Construction president Kim Ki-taek, and Samyong Chemical president Yi Chong-min were recruited as former generals.

Some professional managers moved from one company to another. Examples are Yonhap Steel president Ko Chun-sik, Samik Housing president Kim Pyong-rin, and Hanam president Yoo Hyon-chun. Paekhwa Brewing president Min Pyong-chun, Oriental Express president Choe Yun-shin, Daesung Lumber president Yi Yong-ki, and Korea Heavy Machinery president Kim Han-cho took over new commanding posts thanks to the business readjustment. The Tusan group, Kyesung group, and Yuwon Construction and Kia Industry merged with Paek-hwa Brewing, Oriental Express, and Daesung Lumber and Korea Heavy Machinery, respectively.

Many were elevated to chairman or vice chairman. Samsung Electronics vice chairman Chung Chae-un, Sunkyoung Synthetic Fiber vice chairman Chung Chan-chu, Ssang-yong Corporation chairman Yi Chu-pom, Samyang vice chairman Kim Sang-ha, Sunkyoung Construction vice chairman Kim Sang-ha, Sunkyoung Construction vice chairman Cho Chung-tae, and Kye-yang vice chairman Yi Sung-chul were promoted from president to chairman or vice chairman. Korea Alloy chairman So Chong-han and Oriental Tin Sheet chairman Son Yol-ho were elevated from president to chairman and exercise managerial power, with the president's position left unfilled.

This year, a relatively large number of second-generation executives advanced to top positions. Samyang Company president Kim Sang-ung, Ichon Electric president Chang Sechang, Sungshin Cement president Kim yong-chun, Sindoriko president Wu Sok-hyong, Yongchin Pharmaceutical president Kim Chin-ho, and Pohae Brewing president Im Kon-u were second-generation managers who inherited management power.

Among these, Ichon Electrical president Chang ascended naturally to the chief executive's position due to his father's death. In view of the fact, however,

that he had been honing his managerial skills for 18 years since he joined the company as a ordinary employee in 1969, Chang is in a way almost a professional manager. Miwon group executive vice chairman Im Chang-uk had already been deeply involved in management and lately surfaced to the management front, assuming command following his father's retirement from the front line of management.

Some veteran professional executive managers started their own businesses or moved to another position under more favorable conditions. Former Construction Minister Choe Chong-wan, who held the position of Hyo-sung Heavy Industry chairman, established and became the owner of Intercec Co. Former Tongshin Steel Manufacturing president Kim Chae-kil created and appointed himself president of Tunam Paper Pipe, capitalizing on his management experience. Former chairman of the board of Kukmin University Cho Hae-hyong, who held in succession the presidency of various affiliates of Ssang-yong group as a brother-in-law of Ssang-yong group chairman Kim Sok-won, took over Nara Planning, an advertising agency, and assumed chairmanship after a long absence from the business circle.

On the other hand, some executive managers retired from the management front or passed away. Miwon group chairman Im Dae-hong and Samik Housing chairman Yi Chong-rok passed the management baton over to the first son or a professional manager and left the management front. Tong-A Motors chairman Ha Tong-hwan, while still managing Tong-A Precision Machinery, an auto parts manufacturer, turned over to the Ssang-yong group the management of Tong-A Motors, to which he had devoted all his passion as if it were his other self. Korean Heavy Machinery chairman Kim Yon-kyu, who contributed to the development of machinery and special steel industry, handed the company over to Kia Industry and left.

Among the fallen stars in the business circle in the year of the tiger are, above all, Songchang group chairman Chung Tae-song and Ichon Electronic president Chang Pyong-chan. Chairman Chung established a plywood conglomerate with Songchang Enterprise, Songchang Industry, etc., and led the plywood industry. Co-olon vice chairman Im Sung-yup and Sokwang president Chu Sang-wi also passed away and will be missed by the business circle.

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CSO: 4107/071

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KCNA ON KIM CHONG-IL'S IDEOLOGICAL-THEORETICAL GREATNESS

SK122225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1455 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Feb (KCNA)--Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has performed imperishable feats for the era and revolution through his outstanding ideological and theoretical activities.

The greatness of his ideological and theoretical activities is fully reflected in his immortal classical works.

He has waged ideological and theoretical activities with his extraordinary quality as a great thinker and theoretician from his boyhood. He already wrote "Position and Role of the County in Socialist Construction" and various other works during his study at the university.

He has energetically conducted ideological and theoretical activities on a higher plane, leading the revolution and construction. He is well versed in philosophy, political economy, law, history, literature and art, military and all other domains and has systematized theories on them and published many classical treatises.

"On the Chuche Idea," "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," "On Some Questions in Understanding the Chuche Philosophy" and others, his classical works are a priceless ideological and theoretical wealth enriching the treasure-house of the chuche idea.

Consummated in his history books are revolutionary theories on all fields of the revolution and construction--the building of socialism and communism, party and state building, the economy, culture, military, diplomacy, national reunification, and the world revolution.

What holds an important place in all this ideological and theoretical wealth is the classical formulation on the revolutionary idea of the great leader President Kim Il-song and a theory on modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

Comrade Kim Chong-il formulated the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song in an integral system of the idea, theory and method of chuche. Thanks to this classical formulation the essential characteristics of the

revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song are expounded scientifically and its greatness is clearly proved.

The chuche idea is a new philosophical thought which centres on man. It is based on the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

Comrade Kim Chong-il clarified the historical position of the chuche idea that is a scientific and revolutionary idea representing the present era and the future of communism and put forward a unique theory on modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea. This theory expounds that a society which has been completely modelled on the chuche idea is a communist society and the course of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea is that of building a communist society.

What is important in the ideas and theories of Comrade Kim Chong-il is the theories on the revolutionary traditions and party and state building.

The theory on the revolutionary traditions is of weighty significance in accomplishing the revolutionary cause of the working class through generations. Comrade Kim Chong-il clarified the essence and content of the revolutionary traditions and law of developing and enriching them so as to establish the guideline for carrying out the revolution to the end down through generations.

The essence of the revolutionary traditions lies in that they are the historical root of the party and the revolution and the lineage succeeding them.

The revolutionary traditions of our party consist of the ideological system of chuche, precious revolutionary feats and rich fighting experience, and revolutionary method of work and popular style of work established by President Kim Il-song in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Comrade Kim Chong-il gave an encyclopedic and profound answer to party building and party work as a whole. All the theoretical and practical problems on party building and party activities such as the problem of establishing the monolithic ideological system of the party, the problem of modelling the whole of the party on the chuche idea and the problem on the work system and work method of the party have been expounded.

What is important in the ideas and theories of Comrade Kim Chong-il is also a theory on the building of socialist economy and culture.

He put forward the ideas and theories on the speed campaign as the basic battle form of socialist construction and ideological campaign and the three-revolution red flag movement and the movement for following the example of unassuming heroes as the communistic mass movement of a new form and thereby opening a bright road to speed up the building of socialism and communism to the maximum.

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CSO: 4100/114

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DPRK CLAIMS SUPERIOR ELECTION SYSTEM

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 23 Oct 86 p 2

[Article by Yu Yong-kil: "Our Country's Election System Is Most Advanced and People-Oriented"]

[Text] Today, our people, who own our nation and society, enjoy an independent and creative life. This is because we live in the most advanced and people-oriented socialist society, which is provided by our great leader Kim Il-song and is maintained by our party.

The political freedom and rights provide foundations for independent and creative lives that people enjoy.

Independence and creativity are the very life of mankind, a social being. In order for the working masses to actually enjoy independence and creativity, they must become the master of their national sovereignty and they must be given a democratic election system. Only then, all the working people can become the master of their nation and society, and can enjoy an independent and creative life to the full extent.

The superiority of our socialist system, wherein the working masses become the owner of everything and they are served by everything in their society, is well demonstrated even in our election system.

Our election system, which is fundamentally different from the election system of capitalist countries, is characterized by its superiority.

The significance of our election system is that it serves as a means of support and protection of the working masses' independence and creativity, including that of the labor class, and that election is their most auspicious occasion.

People's attitude toward election and its atmosphere are an objective state that is formed by the class nature of election systems, and are the basic yardstick that distinguishes one election system from another.

In our country, election is an important political event that supports and protects working masses' independence and creativity, that strengthens revolutionary rights for workers and peasants, and that accelerates the great objective of the Chuches revolution.

Based on the intrinsic nature of the election system, our country is striving to give a highly political and labor-related effect to election, and since all citizens can participate in national elections to exercise their rights to elect and to be elected, the mood on election day is very festive.

In capitalist countries, however, people's objectives and demands for independence are ruthlessly infringed by the fundamental nature of their system, while their election system is designed for the advantage of a small group of ruling class people, and the election itself is carried out in a fraudulent and coercive method involving cheating, deception and bribing.

The South Korean election system, too, is most reactionary and anti-people oriented.

The South Korean "election law" completely ignores people's intention, and only fascist can be appointed as "president."

Under the control of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan ring enabled the current law to assign more than 5,000 people as their confidants for the puppet presidential "election team," and they turned all sorts of "election administration commissions" into a slave organization of the "central election administration commission," which has an unconditional power over local commissions.

Hence, it is crystal-clear that most of the puppets of the rebel Chon Tu-hwan will be elected.

The election system in our country is not only characteristically different from that of capitalist nations but is fundamentally superior.

The great leader Kim Il-song enlightened us as follows: "Our election system is mostly democratic and most advanced, so that all workers including peasants possess equal rights as the true owners of our country and can participate in their national election process." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song," volume 21, page 439)

Our country's election system is the most democratic election system, wherein all citizens can participate in an opportunity to exercise their equal rights.

A national sovereignty, as a political supremacy, is a focal means that expresses people's independent rights. Participation in the exercise of national sovereignty is the first characteristic of being a master of the nation and society. Therefore, people need rights to vote and rights to be elected in order to exercise their sovereignty and to realize their intentions and demands.

In our country, where working masses act as an owner of the nation and society, every citizen is guaranteed for their rights to vote and rights to be elected regardless of sex, race, occupation, residential period, amount of assets and education, party, political views, and religion, based on general, equal, and direct election rules.

However, in a capitalistic society, where national sovereignty is held in the hands of the exploitation class, various restrictions prohibit a vast majority of workers from participating in elections, and even if participation is allowed, serious discriminations exist.

In America, over 60 election-related restrictions prohibit an awful lot of people, including about 40 million people without assets, 25 million people who are illiterate, blacks, etc., from participating in elections. In addition, England provides landlords and capitalists with privileges of double voting rights.

South Korea, too, has set up numerous restrictions for "election" in terms of age, residential period, "trust money system," etc., thereby actually excluding a vast number of workers and youths from "elections."

These facts prove that the election system in capitalist countries is, in fact, only a show, where people's will is suppressed and the exploitation class becomes "people's representatives."

Also, our country's election system is superior in that it allows voters to elect their delegate candidates directly and freely.

Deciding on whom to nominate as a candidate for a certain organization, and whether or not to vote for the nominated candidate are up to people's independent decisions. Thus, to what extent people can realize their independent wills through election is one of the fundamental questions in understanding the substance and aspects of election system.

In our country, based on the direct election rule, all voters attend meetings for nominating candidates, and the nomination is carried out in accordance with their intentions and demands. In addition, on election day, people can vote for the candidate whom they nominated.

Thus, in our country, all sorts of people including workers, peasants, soldiers, and working intellectuals, who are infinitely faithful to our great leader and the party, and who are highly trusted by the people for their devotion, are elected as delegates of various agencies including even the Supreme People's Assembly.

This clearly demonstrates that our election system is the most advanced and people-oriented one and is historically different from the election system of capitalist countries, wherein only the privileged class can occupy the national assembly seats, and is fundamentally different from the reactionary South Korean "election system," where only traitors possess election rights.

The superiority of our election system is also demonstrated in the fact that voting is carried out absolutely privately and that all voters are guaranteed all sorts of conveniences, so that they can participate in elections.

In our country, voters cast their vote without external intervention or influence and without disclosing their names and their privacy is guaranteed, and nobody but the voters is permitted to enter the voting booth. And election districts have been well defined within administrative district units according to geographic regions and population distribution. Further, major stations provide special election district units for voters' convenience.

Indeed, these facts demonstrate that our election system actually guarantees realization of people's independence.

The relationship between delegates and voters is a clear demonstration of the intrinsic nature of the election system.

In our country, delegates of all agencies carry full responsibilities of their work for voters and are required to devote themselves to people. This is another area where the superiority of our election system stands out.

Besides, our election work is carried out openly and fairly and as a social task.

Hence, our election system, which is provided by our great leader, is the most advanced people-oriented system.

While wholeheartedly keeping their great pride and happiness in the enjoyment of various political freedoms and rights under the wise leadership of our party, all workers and voters must participate, without exception, in the coming election of the SPA delegates, and cast a positive vote. And once again, let's demonstrate our people's invincible power, which is firmly united around our respectful leader and party.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

WPK AN INVINCIBLE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

SK140550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Feb (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article entitled "Our Party Is an Invincible Party Which Inherits the Revolutionary Spirit of Paekdu."

The article says:

The Workers Party of Korea is a party which has carried forward the revolutionary spirit of Paekdu established in the period of the (?great) anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and a militant party which is holding fast to a high spirit of revolution under its banner.

It is thanks to a great source and a great leadership that today our party is pervaded with the revolutionary spirit created at the time the revolution began.

The revolutionary spirit of Paekdu that emblazons the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle is the great revolutionary fighting spirit of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song who opened the road ahead of the revolution in our (?country) under the banner of the chuche idea. It is the indomitable fighting spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners who waged an arduous struggle in the forests of Paekdu for 20 years under his leadership.

The revolutionary spirit of Paekdu--chuche-oriented stand and spirit of self-reliance that one must carry out the revolution on one's country on one's own responsibility to the end, the spirit of boundless fidelity of holding the leader of revolution in high esteem with a revolutionary faith and obligation in any circumstance and the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward (?the ideas) and lines of the leader and staunch anti-imperialist fighting spirit--is most revolutionary and staunch both in its content and influence.

This is why the revolutionary spirit of Paekdu is an [passage indistinct] precious ideological and spiritual wealth which a party of the working class and people should adhere to and carry forward down through generations.

Our party put forward the revolutionary spirit created in the period when the revolution started as a valuable revolutionary pabulum for revolutionizing and working-classing people and making the whole of society pervade with the revolutionary fighting trait and a powerful ideological and spiritual weapon for accomplishing the revolutionary cause of the leader to the end.

With this policy set forth, the work of inheriting the revolutionary spirit established at the dawn of the revolution has [passage indistinct] into an important part of party work, a principled work of defending the revolutionary traditions and succeeding the lineage of the revolution.

The spirit of revolution and the militant might of our party which has carried forward the revolutionary spirit of Paekdu established at the dawn of the revolution are fully displayed today in the revolutionary practice, the article notes, and continues:

The revolutionary spirit of Paekdu (?is a) thorough-going independent spirit and a staunch fighting spirit of unyielding to any adversities. In this spirit one can overcome any difficulties and accomplish the revolution by oneself to the end. Our party has overcome any rigorous ordeals and won an age-long victory by invariably advancing under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance and hard struggle which was upheld in the forests of Paekdu.

Let us think and practise in a bold way--this is the revolutionary creed and mode of action of our party which has succeeded the revolutionary spirit of Paekdu. Therefore, in our country the work in all domains of the revolution and construction is being carried on on a large scale and in a big way and the whole of society is seething with revolutionary ardour and enthusiasm.

Firmly adhering to the class stand and revolutionary principle at any time (?and any) circumstance is an important expression of the high spirit of revolution of our party which has inherited the revolutionary spirit of Paekdu.

The principled leadership of our party is a decisive factor of firmly maintaining the dignity of social man, giving full play to its superiority in our country.

In particular, our party is [word indistinct] by a revolutionary party of holding aloft as ever the banner of the anti-imperialist struggle which was upheld in the forests of Paekdu.

The working-class party, a party of building socialism and communism, should not put down the banner of the anti-imperialist struggle at any moment but fight against imperialists to the end.

It is the invariable creed and unshakable resolution of our party to accomplish the revolutionary cause of [words indistinct] under the uplifted banner of revolution which was upheld in the period when the revolution started.

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN ON ADVANCING UNDER REVOLUTIONARY BANNER

SK160837 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT 16 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Feb (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today runs an editorial captioned "Let Us Energetically Accelerate Socialist Construction Under the Banner of Revolution."

To advance under the banner of revolution means displaying a high degree of revolutionary spirit and firmly adhering to the revolutionary principle under any circumstances, the editorial notes, and says:

Only when the entire people uphold our party's leadership and maintain a high degree of revolutionary spirit is it possible to rank our country legitimately among the economic powers of the world and successfully shape the future of the country and the nation.

Today, our people have a sure and reliable guarantee for maintaining the revolutionary spirit forever.

It lies in that our party which always holds aloft the banner of revolution is standing at the head of the revolution and the chuche idea, the revolutionary traditions and unity and cohesion are steadfastly defended and constantly consolidated by the party. The chuche idea, the revolutionary traditions and unity and cohesion provided by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song are the basic source of our revolutionary spirit. They are the solid foundation making it possible to victoriously advance our revolution and carry it to accomplishment. For our people, the banner of revolution is immediately the banner of struggle for defending and upholding the chuche idea, the revolutionary traditions and unity and cohesion and the invincible might of our party lies in keeping them as its lifeline.

What is important in advancing under the banner of revolution is to firmly arm ourselves with the chuche idea, live and work as it requires, firmly defend the revolutionary traditions and strictly abide by it in work and life, the editorial points out, and further says:

Another important point in vigorously pushing forward socialist construction under the banner of revolution is to defend and further consolidate the unity of our revolutionary ranks with a single heart.

The most solid unity and cohesion around the party and the leader is the very one which makes our party and people advance today with high revolutionary pride under the banner of revolution despite the difficult and complicated circumstances. The single-hearted unity on the entire people around the leader of revolution is great unity and cohesion based on the oneness of ideology and purpose and commonness of trust. It is the greatest gains achieved by our party center in the course of accomplishing the revolutionary cause. If they are to continue the revolution uninterruptedly though the circumstances change with the flow of time, our people must value and steadfastly defend our unity and cohesion.

The banner of revolution held aloft by our glorious party center is the sacred banner for successfully shaping the future of the country and revolution and carrying the cause of our revolution to accomplishment.

There will not be an inch of deflection among our people who are advancing under this banner, declares the editorial.

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CSO: 4100/124

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES BIRTHDAY MESSAGE FROM SKNDF

SK160823 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 16 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Feb (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a congratulatory message on 16 February from the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) on his birthday.

The message says that the birth of the dear leader, who rose high as the lodestar in the azure sky over Paekdu, taking upon himself the cause of the great sun in the thick of the bloody anti-Japanese battles for the liberation of the country, was a solemn declaration of history promising a bright future to our nation and a great auspicious event of the nation and mankind, which greeted the outstanding successor to the cause of chuche.

It continues:

You dear leader, a genius of thought and theory, seeing through the purpose of the times and desire of the nation with your brilliant wisdom of clairvoyance, formulated the great revolutionary idea of respected President Kim Il-song as an integral system of ideology, theory and method of chuche and thereby more brilliantly adorned the highest peak of the history of human thought.

You, the sun of guidance, have strengthened and developed the Workers' Party of Korea into an eternal party of chuche type and consolidated the political and ideological unity of the whole party and society as firm as a rock, achieving one more great feat of leadership.

With you, sagacious Comrade Kim Chong-il, standing in the centre of leadership and centre of unity, the party's organisational and ideological foundation has been consolidated to carry forward to accomplishment the revolutionary cause pioneered by respected President Kim Il-song and the party's leadership system firmly established.

As you, the sagacious leader, guide the cause of chuche along a highway of victory, Korea could greet a great heyday of prosperity and development in which she is making a long drive from victory to victory with a brighter prospect and the nation is prospering generation after generation.

Under the bright rays of guidance, Korea of chuche is raising the national glory and is prospering endlessly toward a bright future of the accomplishment of the cause of chuche to stand in the limelight of the century. This is a precious fruition of the extraordinary intelligence, almighty leadership ability, outstanding personality and tenderest virtues possessed by you, the great heir to the cause of chuche.

You, the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, are the bright sun of guidance who is successfully carrying forward to accomplishment the cause of the great President Kim Il-song and the genius of geniuses and the great man of the great men produced by the chuche era.

The message goes one:

It is entirely thanks to the lodestar of chuche shining over the heads of our people that the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship national salvation movement is gaining strength in the south.

The people of all strata, therefore, think it their greatest fortune to have you, the sagacious leader, as the sun of the guidance and are struggling, firmly convinced of the bright tomorrow of national reunification and vast future of the nation.

We vanguard fighters and patriotic people of all walks of life who look up to you are firmly determined to set up a violent wind and angry wave on the track of independence, democracy, and unification indicated by the sun of guidance.

We will powerfully accelerate the modelling of the "Hanminjon" organisations on the chuche idea to suit the trend of the situation in which the mass movement had entered a new, higher stage and open a new epochal phase without fail in the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship national salvation struggle by promoting the extraordinary vigor awakening and organisation of the people of all strata.

The message sincerely wishes Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

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CSO: 4100/124

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PAK SONG-CHOL ATTENDS LSWYK MEETING

SK200515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Feb (KCNA)--A national meeting of functionaries of the primary organisations of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea (LSWYK) was held at the 8 February House of Culture here on 18 and 19 February.

Discussed at the meeting were questions of effecting a new turn in the work of the league by strictly abiding by the method of work with the youth created by our party and generally mobilising the members of the league and young men and women in the fulfillment of the 3d 7-Year Plan and preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau, C.C., the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, and other senior officials were present at the meeting.

The report was made by Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the LSWYK.

He said the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, from the first days of his guidance of the youth movement, defined it as one of the fundamental principles of the building of revolutionary youth organisations and their activities to firmly build up the basic organisations of the youth league and gave wise guidance in its strict application.

The reporter noted that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il attached great significance to the role played by the primary organisations of the LSWYK in imbuing the ranks of the youth with the chuche idea and gave energetic guidance for enhancing their militant function in every way.

He further said:

Our party some time ago instituted a new badge of the LSWYK bearing a portrait of the great leader. This was an important event which opened a new occasion for making the youth movement in our country shine all the brighter and the highest glory and pride bestowed upon the functionaries and members of the LSWYK.

The LSWYK organisations have today grown in strength and developed into steel-like ranks of young vanguards which will resolutely defend and protect the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in any ordeals and adversity, and hew the path of revolution tens of thousands of ri, following the party forever, and into a reliable fighting unit of the party which can undertake and fulfill any revolutionary task.

The main task facing us in enhancing the function and role of the primary organisations of the league is to actively study and apply the experience in the work with youth which was attained by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. This precious experience in work, which is an encyclopedic textbook of the youth movement, is a comprehensive and rich consummation of all problems from the basic orientation of the work of the youth league to the work of building the basic organisations of the league, the work of organising and guiding the organisational and ideological life of the leaguers and the work method of the functionaries of the primary organisations of the league.

The organisations of the league, holding high the loyal slogan "Let Us Be Young Heroes in the Worthy Struggle to Glorify the Workers' Party Age" should powerfully organize and mobilise the youth in the struggle for the fulfillment of the new long-range plan and, for the present, stand them in the van in the fulfillment of the national economic plan for this year to forcefully make a breakthrough in this, stressed the reporter.

Declaring that the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students scheduled in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, in the summer of 1989, would be an important occasion for strengthening friendship and solidarity with world youth and students fighting for defense of peace against a new world war and for national independence and social progress, he stressed that thoroughgoing preparations should be made for the festival on a high level with the active organisation and mobilisation of the youth.

Speeches were made at the meeting.

A letter of pledge to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was adopted at the meeting.

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CSO: 4100/124

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN ARTICLE ON PARTY'S LINES, POLICIES

SK231032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 23 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Feb (KCNA)--The lines and policies of our party are a firm guarantee for our people to maintain consistency and correctness and follow a straight road in the building of socialism and communism, says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed article titled "Party's Lines and Policies Are Correct Compass for the Victory of Our Revolution and Construction."

Our people, it notes, have been able to decorate the whole course of socialist construction with victory and glory with most correct lines and policies all the time, as they have struggled with the great leader and the great guide at the head of the party.

The article reads in part:

The correctness of the lines and policies of our party lies in their being based on the chuche idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song always proceeds from the demand of the chuche idea in working out and puts forward lines and policies for the building of socialism and communism.

The chuche idea is the solid cornerstone in drawing up the lines and policies of our party. Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, basing himself on the chuche idea, made an original discovery that the communist society is a society the whole of which is modelled on the chuche idea and the course of building socialism and communism is a course of ideological modelling on the chuche idea and put forward the slogan of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

The correctness of the lines and policies of our party lies in their being scientific ones embodying the laws of the building of socialism and communism.

The work "On the Questions of the Period of Transition From Capitalism to Socialism and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat" published by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in May 1967, his work "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" in February 1964, and his work "For the Complete Victory of Socialism" some time ago are classical works which give a scientific exposition of the laws of the building of socialism and communism.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il propounded with his originality the scientific theory of the communistic and transitional natures of the socialist society. This proves the scientific nature and validity of ideas, theories and policies of our party.

The correctness of the party's lines and policies is clearly expressed in the fact that our people have maintained consistency in socialist construction all the time.

Our party has always been consistent as regards the lines and policies in the whole period from the first days of its founding till today.

Our party has always advanced with consistent lines and policies in the first period and today of socialist construction, not knowing the slightest vacillation. It owes this to the greatness of the leader.

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CSO: 4100/124

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'HEADWAY' IN THREE-REVOLUTION RED FLAG MOVEMENT

SK242243 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Feb (KCNA)--The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is making headway briskly in Korea.

The movement is a communistic mass movement of a new, higher form to carry out the three revolutions, ideological, technical, and cultural.

Over the last 10-odd years, more than 230,000 units such as factories and enterprises, cooperative farms and educational institutions across the country have joined in the movement and over 2,260 units have already won the Three-Revolution Red Flag.

Ten or more units of them are twice Three-Revolution Red Flag winners.

In this forceful drive, the ideological and mental life of the people and their manner of work have undergone a radical change and mass technical innovation picked up momentum.

A large number of unassuming men of meritorious service boundlessly loyal to the country and the people have emerged from many units including the Pyongyang textile machine plant and the Rakwon machine complex, twice Three-Revolution Red Flag winners.

In this period, tens of thousands of scientific inventions and technical innovation proposals have been applied to production every year in the industrial domain alone.

The Anju district coal mining complex has trebled its coal production capacity and the Komdok general mining enterprise doubled its ore production capacity.

The first hydro-power station construction complex lifted the speed of dam construction 2.7 times by introducing the method of concrete tamping with movable frames in building the Mapyong dam.

Big successes have been reported from the Kim Chaek and Hwanghae iron and steel complexes and the Ryongsong machine complex at which the collective technical innovation drive has gone ahead vigorously.

Meanwhile, a great change has taken place at many units in implementing the policy of intellectualizing the whole society and establishing a socialist cultural mode of living.

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CSO: 4100/124

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PEOPLE VISIT KIM CHONG-IL'S LOG CABIN AT MT PAEKU

SK142232 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1457 GMT 14 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Feb (KCNA)--Our people are filled with deep emotions and joy, having heard the news that with the significant day of February at hand the secret camp of Mt Paekdu has opened and the historical log cabin where dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was born has been rebuilt successfully as it had been.

Now working people and People's Army soldiers, school children, and youth are visiting the time-honoured holy land of revolution from all parts of the country. In 3 days since the secret camp opened on 11 February, it has been visited by as many as 10,000 people.

At the log cabin where Comrade Kim Chong-il was born, visitors see with deep emotions a desk, notebook, binoculars, wooden revolver, interlocking puzzle to make a Korean map and other mementoes preserved there with utmost care.

There the visitors deeply study the brilliant revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Chong-il, who was born in the sacred mountain of revolution with the spirit of Mt Paekdu and grew up, experiencing the rigorous trial of the great anti-Japanese war which was unprecedentedly arduous.

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CSO: 4100/124

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

DPRK SUPPORTS SOUTH PACIFIC NUCLEAR-FREE TREATY

OW151034 Beijing XINHUA in English 0853 GMT 15 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Feb (XINHUA)--The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) supports the South Pacific nuclear free zone treaty, Korean leading newspaper "NODONG SINMUN" reported today.

A paper editorial said that to make the South Pacific region a nuclear-free zone is totally in accordance with the DPRK's stand on turning the entire Asian-Pacific zone into a nuclear-free zone.

The South Pacific nuclear free zone treaty was signed by South Pacific nations in August 1985 and took effect on 11 December 1986 after adopting three protocols early in August.

Under the treaty, the contracting states assume the obligations of never manufacturing, testing or developing nuclear weapons within their territories.

The DPRK Government announced in June last year they will never produce, test, store, or import nuclear weapons.

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CSO: 4100/124

S. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SOVIET OFFICIAL VISITS MUSEUM--Pyongyang, 13 Feb (KCNA)--Military attaches of the embassies of socialist countries in Pyongyang on 12 February visited the revolutionary museum of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces. While being briefed on the proud militant path covered by the Korean People's Army under the wise leadership of our glorious party, the guests went round with keen interest momentoes and historical materials on display at the museum. After the visit military attache of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang Gennadi Bulanov [name as received] wrote in the visitors' book that the museum is of weighty significance in educating the Korean people and People's Army soldiers in allegiance to the party and the fatherland. The military attaches also visited yesterday the Korean film studio. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 13 Feb 87] /9599

CSO: 4100/114

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

VILLAGE TRANSFORMED UNDER KIM CHONG-IL'S CARE

SK231009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 23 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Feb (KCNA)--Preparations for farming this year are progressing at the final stage these days on the Ohyon cooperative farm.

The agricultural working people there are busy with producing manure, securing farming materials and laying out rice seedling beds with a determination to reap another bumper harvest this year, the first year of the 3d 7-Year Plan.

Ohyon-ri is situated to the Yonbaek plain stretching along the lower reaches of the Ryesong River in the southeastern part of South Hwanghae Province.

Till the early 1950's the people of Ohyon-ri had been subjected to all sorts of maltreatment and humiliation under the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and then the U.S. imperialists who took the former's place.

During the fatherland liberation war, they were liberated by the People's Army to be taken into the embrace of the northern half of the DPRK.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il visited the village early in 1962 and took solicitous measures to radically improve the lives of the people there.

He taught that farming should be done well and modern dwelling houses be built before anything else and explained other matters.

The village has turned into a modern socialist village good to live in under the loving care of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Small plots have been readjusted to be fields for mechanized farming supplied with irrigation water and hillocks into orchards.

The farm has 7 tractors for each 100 hectares and a large number of other farm machines. Many kinds of farm work including rice-transplanting and weed killing are done by modern machines.

Hundreds of modern dwelling houses, a house of culture, people's hospital, school and other cultural and welfare establishments have made their

appearance in the village where only straw-thatched houses were to be seen in the past.

The farm has thoroughly applied the great chuche method of farming and thus increased the grain yield nearly 3 times and fruit production 2.5 times compared with 25 years ago. Income share for each member household of the cooperative farm has grown 3 times in grain and 12 times in cash in this period.

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CSO: 4100/124

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

DPRK MACHINE INDUSTRY OVERFULFILLS QUOTAS

SK202221 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Feb (KCNA)--The 20th of February in Korea is a red-letter day of workers in the machine-building industrial domain.

Every year the workers in this domain greet day of machines with a new great upswing in production.

The Korean General Machines Corp. overfulfilled the January quotas. These days it is recording the production of machine tools 120.1 percent, electric motors 154 percent, and bearings 113.3 percent over the same period of last year.

The bearing factories including the December 30 factory of this corporation have introduced many new valuable technical innovation proposals into production to turn out thousands of special bearings of scores of kinds needed for extra-large machines and equipment.

The production plan for February had been fulfilled as of 17 February at the Mangyongdae machine tool plant, the West Pyongyang bearing factory and other units of this corporation.

The coal mining machine combined corporation has increased production of coal cars 2.2 times, raking chain conveyors 1.9 times, and winches 1.3 times as against the like period of last year.

Many factories including the Sunchon coal mining machine factory, Hoeyong coal mining machine factory, and Sariwon mining machine factory in particular, are effecting innovations in the production of friction iron stope supports, winches, stope support removing machines, and other machines and transport equipment.

The Taean heavy machine complex, Yongsong machine complex and May 10 factory are these days boosting their average daily results 1.4 times above last year's in the production of ordered equipment needed for the construction of the Sunchon vinylon complex and Taechon power stations and for the second-stage expansion project of the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex.

Workers in the machine-building industrial domain are registering big successes also in the "June, 1985, Let One-Machine-Tool-Make-Another Movement."

The April 3 factory begot many machine tools including cogwheel processing lathe and figure-controlled lathe and introduced processing assembly line to lay its own solid material and technical foundations.

The July 13 factory and August 8 factory, too, begot many machine tools to reinforce their production foundations and are keeping the production of motors, metal cutting tools and ordered equipment on a high level.

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CSO: 4100/124

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

FRUIT PROCESSING FACTORY MODERNIZED THANKS TO KIM CHONG-IL

SK191026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 19 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Feb (KCNA)--The Pungchon fruit processing factory is one of the reliable fruit processing bases of Korea.

It is a modern factory which was born with the youth fruit farm of Kwail County, South Hwanghae Province, extending over 8,000 hectares.

This factory was by origin an unknown small local industrial factory 16 years ago.

At that time its production processes were not modernized and its output of processed fruits was not large.

Its conversion into a modern fruit processing factory is a result of the wise guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

His working guidance in April 1971 was an important occasion in bringing about a decisive turn to the Pungchon fruit processing factory. When he visited the factory, he taught about semi-automating and automating the production processes, improving the quality of the products and labels and producing a greater quantity of processed fruits including fruit powder for the people.

In response to his instructions, fruit storages of thousands of ton capacity, fruit processing shops and other shops have been built at the factory.

Today all the production processes from raw material feeding to packing are mechanized and automated on a conveyor system. As compared with 16 years ago, the floor space of the factory buildings has increased 3.2 times, the fruit processing capacity 3 times, the number of the machines 4 times and that of technicians and specialists 31 times.

In the same period the output of goods has gone up 2.5 times, of which canned fruits 7.3 times, dried fruits 56 times, fruit powder 50 times, and fruits for export 47 times.

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CSO: 4100/124

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR ARRANGES FILM SHOW--Pyongyang, 13 Feb (KCNA)--Hungarian ambassador to Korea Janos Taraba on 12 February arranged a film show and cocktail party at his embassy on the 42d anniversary of the liberation of Budapest. Present there on invitation were Yi Ho-hyok, Kim Ha-chong, O Mun-han, So Tong-pom, and other personages concerned. The attendants appreciated a Hungarian documentary film. Then a cocktail party was given. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0514 GMT 13 Feb 87] /9599

CSO: 4100/114

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM KOREANS IN JAPAN

SK220805 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 22 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Feb (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages of greetings from over 210 Koreans under the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" in over 40 prefectures of Japan including Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Hokkaido, Iwate, Miyagi, Kagawa, Aomori, Nara, Toyama, and Fukuoka and South Koreans staying in Japan on his birthday, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Noting that the birth of the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il, the great successor to the cause of chuche, was a grand auspicious event of the nation which spread a bright future before the Korean nation, the messages sincerely extended highest glory and warmest congratulations to him with reverential and respectful feelings of the compatriots.

They said the dear leader is a master of thought and theory, a genius of creation and construction and a paragon of leadership art and highly praised the imperishable great feats performed by him for the country and the nation.

There is no end in the pride, confidence, and happiness of the Korean nation which attends the great leader President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il, the lodestar, and our nation will make a long drive from victory to victory under the guidance of President Kim Il-song and the sagacious leader Mr Kim Chong-il, they stressed.

They expressed the firm determination of the compatriots to struggle undauntedly for the democratisation of South Korean society and the sacred cause of reunification under the uplifted banner of independence against U.S. imperialism along the road of patriotism wisely indicated by the dear leader, with earnest hearts to accelerate the day when our people will have the great leader President Kim Il-song on the high rostrum of the plaza of reunification.

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CSO: 4100/124

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

JAPANESE 'GANGSTERS' RAID CHONGNYON HEADQUARTERS

SK220811 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 22 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Feb (KCNA)--Japanese rightist gangsters raided the Hokkaido headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) in broad daylight on 17 February, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Two villains belonging to a right-wing reactionary organisation illegally broke into the building of the headquarters and brandished iron bars, destroying furniture right and left, while crying "We Will Kill Koreans."

Angry functionaries of the headquarters nabbed the gangsters and transferred them to the Chuo police station.

In this connection, the functionaries of the Hokkaido headquarters of Chongnyon and Koreans strongly demanded that the police authorities thoroughly probe into the background and truth of the barbarous raid and take proper steps lest such incident should occur again.

Meanwhile, functionaries of the headquarters called a news briefing that day and gave accounts of the raid of the right-wing gangsters. They stressed that it was a part of the premeditated and intentional provocations of the right-wing gang.

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CSO: 4100/124

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN MEDIA GIVE PUBLICITY TO KIM IL-SONG SPEECH

SK130519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Feb (KCNA)--"For the Complete Victory of Socialism," a historical policy speech of the great leader President Kim Il-song, is widely disseminated in various countries.

The policy speech has been reported by more than 200 kinds of publications in over 70 countries over the last 1 month or so since it was made public.

Mass media of various countries gave wide publicity to the policy speech under the titles "For the Complete Victory of Socialism," "Most Important Task of the Present Era," "President Kim Il-song Set Forth Tasks of New Economic Development Plan," and "President Kim Il-song Proposes to South Korea to Hold High-Level Political and Military Talks."

In this period seminars on the policy speech of President Kim Il-song were widely held.

In India a joint seminar was co-sponsored by the Indian Intellectuals Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea and the Chuche Philosophy Study Committee of India, seminars were widely held at groups for the study of the chuche idea of the Hamrun, Nasar, Giurekyu, Beljabuja, Melliha, Rabat, Vittoriosa, Pugura clubs of the Malta Labour Party, the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in Goedverwagting, Guyana, the group for the study of the chuche idea of the Commercial College of Uganda, the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in Christqanshavn, Denmark, and many other groups for the study of the chuche idea in different countries.

Study meetings were held at the Chuche Philosophy Youth Study Society of Delhi, India, the Chuche Idea Women's Study Society of Delhi, India, the group for the study of the chuche idea of the Central African Republic, the group for the study of the chuche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in Landjia, Central Africa, and the group of Central African youth for the study of Kimilsongism, and an explanatory lecture was given at the Kim Il-song Library in Somalia.

Figures of various circles in different countries including M. Basavapunnaiiah, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party

of India (Marxist), Friedrich Epstein, professor and doctor of Graz University of Austria, Ahmed Hamroush, general secretary of the Egyptian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and Nestor Kahima, representative of the mission of the Southwest Africa People's Organisation in Egypt and the Middle East, issued press statements after studying the policy speech.

M. Farooqi, member and secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, in his press statement said that the policy speech of Comrade Kim Il-song which synthesizes ideas and theories of the working class on the realization of the revolutionary cause, is a revolutionary banner which brightly indicates the road ahead of the Korean people's struggle for the complete victory of socialism and a great programme for socialist and communist construction.

Rehajarijafy Remi, editor-in-chief of the Malagasy paper VAOVAO N'Y TOLOM-BAHOAKA, in his press statement said that the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks advanced by President Kim Il-song is an important nation-saving proposal of epochal significance in the solution of the question of Korean reunification.

Owor Adipa, chief of the group for the study of the chuche idea of the Commercial College of Uganda, said at a seminar that the policy speech of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a weapon of struggle which points to a bright road for the Ugandan people and the world revolutionary people to build a new society.

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CSO: 4100/114

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON CELEBRATION OF KIM CHONG-IL'S BIRTHDAY

Polish Delegation Leader's Congratulations

SK180507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 18 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Feb (KCNA)--The delegation of the Poland-Korea Friendship Association headed by its Chairman Adam Nowotnik, minister-chief of the Bureau for Maritime Economy of Poland, left for home on 17 February.

Before leaving for home, the head of the delegation gave his impressions of his Korean visit.

He, to begin with, warmly congratulated the dear leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Chong-il on his birthday.

Touching upon the remarkable achievements made by the Korean people in the economic and cultural fields, he said that they are results of the far-reaching plan and wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Noting that Comrade Kim Chong-il is wisely directing the Korean people and has brought great achievements in socialist construction, he wholeheartedly wished him good health and a long life.

Saying he could not repress resentment at the manoeuvres of outside forces to keep the Korean nation divided into two forever, he expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks put forward by Comrade President Kim Il-song is a reasonable and just proposal to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula and create a phase favourable to the peaceful reunification, he said.

Noting that the enemy side is going to answer this just proposal with "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, he said: This is a challenge to national unity and peaceful reunification. We denounce such acts of the enemy, he stated.

Birthday Marked in Eastern Europe

SK202218 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Feb (KCNA)--Functions were held in socialist countries on the birthday of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A celebration meeting was held on 10 February in Decin County, north Bohemian region, Czechoslovakia.

Waclaw Spek, chief secretary of the North Bohemian Regional Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, in his speech stressed that respected Comrade Kim Chong-il is a leader carrying forward the idea and guidance of the great Comrade Kim Il-song and has performed great feats by directing the work of the party and the state and socialist construction.

He extended warm congratulations of the North Bohemian Regional people to respected Comrade Kim Chong-il and wished him good health and a long life.

A celebration meeting took place in Otwock City, Poland, on 10 February.

Speaking at the meeting, the first secretary of the Otwock City Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party noted that successes made in Korea in socialist construction are associated with great exploits of respected Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Saying that the friendly and cooperative relations between Poland and Korea are developing on a very high stage, he emphasized: The development of these relations onto a high stage as we see today is attributable to the wise guidance of the esteemed leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A get-together was held at the Pulawy nitrogen fertilizer factory, Poland, on 6 February with the participation of the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy in Poland and a Korean film show took place at the Pulawy cinema house.

A film show was given at a machine factory named after Tito in Skopje of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, Yugoslavia.

A letter and messages of greetings to Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meetings and get-together.

Greetings From Foreign Leaders

SK211010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 21 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Feb (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders on his birthday.

They came from Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the Polisario Front; General Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali; Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua and coordinator of the Executive Committee of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front; Emile Mworoha, secretary general of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress; A. Grey Zulu, secretary-general of the United National Independence Party of Zambia; the Central Executive Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana; and Santiago Carrillo of Spain.

The messages extended warmest congratulations and wholehearted greetings to Comrade Kim Chong-il on his birthday.

They expressed the belief that the Korean people will achieve greater successes in their struggle for socialist construction of the country and its independent and peaceful reunification under his wise leadership and the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties and peoples of Korea and their countries will grow stronger and develop and sincerely wished him good health and a long life.

Foreign Functions Mark Birthday

SK212235 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 21 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Feb (KCNA)--Functions were held in various countries on the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A lecture under the title "The Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il Is a Genius of Creation and Construction Who Has the Outstanding and Seasoned Leadership Art," a book and photo exhibition and film show were arranged at Islamabad, Pakistan, women's university, a lecture under the title "The Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il Has Made an Immortal Contribution to the Development of the Chuche-Based Revolutionary Theory by Constantly Developing and Enriching the Revolutionary Idea of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Giving a Clear Answer to All Theoretical and Practical Problems Arising in the Revolution and Construction" was given at the Group for the Study of Kimilsongism of the Educational Book Distributing Agency of the Ministry of Education, Social Development, and Culture of Guyana.

Lectures were also given at the Strat House in Harare, Zimbabwe, the Murewa, Zimbabwe, Group for the Study of the Chuche Idea, the Cultural House of Egypt, Kigali Middle School of Rwanda, and the Kim Il-song library in Somalia.

A meeting of readers of Korean publications was held at the Cultural House of Egypt, a book and photo exhibition at Ain Shams University of Egypt, a get-together at the Yemen-Korea friendship revolutionary ironware factory, photo exhibitions and film shows in Bimbo City, Ombella Mpoko Prefecture of Central Africa, at Nisgini Middle School in Bujumbura, Burundi, and Sangore Senior Middle School in Bamako, Mali, a film show at the escort battalion of the

Presidential Palace of Madagascar, a joint seminar on the revolutionary activities of the dear leader his excellency Kim Chong-il in Geneva, and table tennis matches in the Sudan.

Participants in the functions highly praised the greatness of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Koreans in Japan Celebrate

SK210454 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 21 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Feb (KCNA)--Koreans in Japan celebrated the birthday of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

A central meeting of Koreans in Japan was held in Tokyo on 14 February.

Yi Chin-kyu, first vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), in his speech at the meeting said that the birth of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was the happiest event of the nation which spread a bright future for the homeland.

Noting that the dear leader has performed undying great revolutionary feats in the revolution and construction, remaining devoted to the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song with unbounded loyalty, the speaker said: The international authority and fame of the dear leader, a genius of thought and theory, a genius of creation and construction, are rising higher as the days go by.

He called for pressing ahead with the patriotic work more powerfully, attending the respected leader and the dear leader in high esteem with loyalty.

A congratulatory message of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon to Comrade Kim Chong-il was read out at the meeting.

Celebration meetings were held at different local headquarters under Chongnyon on the same day.

Earlier, a lecture for cadres of Chongnyon, central story telling and oratorical contests of Korean students in Japan were held in Tokyo and lectures, seminars and study meetings at Chongnyon organisations in different areas.

Seminars on Kim Chong-il's Works Held

SK230516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 23 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Feb (KCNA)--Seminars on works of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were recently held in foreign countries on the occasion of his birthday.

A seminar on the treatise "On the Chuche Idea" was held at the U.N. Namibian University Committee for the Study of the Great Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in Zambia.

The reporter at the seminar stressed:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is an outstanding thinker and theoretician who further develops and enriches with his energetic ideological and theoretical activities the chuche idea fathered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

What holds a most brilliant place in his ideological and theoretical activities is that he has formulated the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il-song and expounded their component system and contents.

With his tested leadership art his excellency Kim Chong-il leads the Korean people along the road of victory and glory.

The Kim Il-song library in Somalia organized a seminar on "The Independent Stand Must Be Maintained" in the treatise "On the Chuche Idea."

The curator of the library emphasized at the seminar that the principles of chuche in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-reliance in defence are guiding principles which should be maintained by all the Third World countries in the revolution and construction.

A seminar on the treatise "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea" was held at the Marondera, Zimbabwe, Centre for the Study of Kimilsongism and a seminar on "The Guiding Principles of the Chuche Idea" in the treatise "On the Chuche Idea" at the Burkina Faso Association for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People.

Gift From Castro

SK211025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 21 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Feb (KCNA)--A gift came to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, from Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of his birthday.

The gift was handed to Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, by Ricardo Danza Sigas, Cuban ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, when the latter visited the WPK Central Committee on 21 February.

Gift From Afghan Foreign Minister

SK241043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Feb (KCNA)--A basket of flowers was presented to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on 16 February by Afghan Foreign Minister Abdul Wakil on the occasion of his birthday.

A Foreign Ministry official of Afghanistan, authorized by the foreign minister, handed the basket to the Korean ambassador to Afghanistan.

The official asked the Korean ambassador to forward to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good wishes for his longevity in the name of the Afghan foreign minister and the entire officials of the Foreign Ministry of Afghanistan.

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CSO: 4100/124

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN PAPERS ON INHERITING LEADER'S CAUSE

SK131010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0955 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Feb (KCNA)--The Egyptian paper AL-JUMHURIYAH on 4 February carried an article titled "Korea Has Successfully Solved Question of Inheriting the Cause of the Leader."

The paper said:

Today the Korean people hold in high esteem dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is possessed of brilliant intelligence, outstanding leadership ability and noble communist virtues at the highest level as the successor to the revolutionary cause of chuche and uphold his leadership with loyalty.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il authored many works to develop and enrich the revolutionary idea of the great leader President Kim Il-song, carry forward and develop the revolutionary traditions and further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the party.

As Korea holds him in high esteem as the successor to the revolutionary cause and is under his wise leadership, a new change has taken place in the development of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean revolution.

Under his wise leadership a great turn has been brought about in the socialist construction of Korea and the revolutionary cause of chuche is vigorously promoted.

Indeed, it is the boundless honor and happiness of the Korean people to hold him as the successor to the revolutionary cause of chuche.

The bright future of the Korean revolution is firmly guaranteed.

The Rwandan paper KINYAMATEKA 30 January carried an article which said:

His excellency dear Kim Chong-il has made great contributions to the development of the revolutionary idea and theory through his energetic ideological and theoretical activities.

What holds the most shining place in his ideological and theoretical activities is the formulation of the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song as the system of idea, theory and method of chuche.

He has firmly armed the masses of the people with the revolutionary idea of the president and closely united them behind the party and the leader to firmly build up the revolutionary ranks.

The Korean people, holding his excellency dear Kim Chong-il possessed of outstanding leadership ability and noble virtues in high esteem as the successor to the revolutionary cause of the great leader President Kim Il-song, are vigorously accelerating the revolution and construction under his wise leadership.

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CSO: 4100/114

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NODONG SINMUN ARTICLE MARKS GUYANA'S ANNIVERSARY

SK231043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 23 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Feb (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the 17th anniversary of the proclamation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

Its proclamation was a precious fruition of the bloody struggle of the Guyanese people and was a token of their resolution and will to take the road of independence and progress, the article says, and continues:

The past 17 years of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana were a proud period showing the strength, wisdom, and creative enthusiasm of the people on the road of building a new society and proved that no force can break the will of the people for the cause of justice.

Although Guyana is geographically far away from Korea, the two countries are linked by tight bonds of friendship and cooperation. The friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples are favourably developing day by day in conformity with the idea of independence, friendship, and peace.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the Guyanese people on the proclamation day of the republic and express the belief that they will achieve greater success in their future fruitful work.

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CSO: 4100/124

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM YONG-NAM ATTENDS PLO ENVOY'S RECEPTION ON BIRTHDAY

SK130547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0522 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Feb (KCNA)--Moustapha al Saphariny [name as received], representative of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Pyongyang, hosted a reception Thursday evening on the occasion of the birthday of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Speaking first, Moustapha al Saphariny said:

We are joining you in celebrating the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il at a time when the Korean people are overflowing with happiness and joy at invariably having the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president and are confident of fulfilling ahead of time the tasks for the first year of the 3d 7-Year Plan set forth by him in his important policy speech.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has developed and enriched the *chuche* idea by carrying forward the cause of the great leader and put your people in a proud position in the international arena as we see today. He has also turned the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into an earthly paradise and a blooming land where the people enjoy a happy life and into a powerful base for defending the rights of all the fighting people, and justice and peace and supporting all the national revolutionary movements.

It is, therefore, of great significance to celebrate the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, a creative leader and genius of thought and theory, the birthday of the sun lighting the road of struggle to reunify the country and establish the glorious Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo under the banner of the *chuche* idea.

Highly proud of the militant and comradely relations of friendship linking our two peoples and two revolutions, which have been provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, our brother and fighter, we will make every effort possible to further consolidate and develop them.

The entire Palestinian people wholeheartedly wish with purest and sincerest hearts the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder of the *chuche* idea,

happiness and longevity and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il eternal good health and long life.

Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, spoke next.

He said the Workers' Party of Korea has brought an epochal turn on this soil and is further displaying the majestic appearance of chuche Korea by wisely leading the revolution and construction.

Our people, he stated, will struggle stoutly to accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche, cherishing the high national pride of doing the revolution under the leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Declaring that it was an unshakable policy of our party and government to support and encourage to the end the just struggle of the Palestinian people to take their lost land and restore their legitimate national rights including the right to return home and self-determination and the right to establish independent state, Kim Yong-nam said:

We will firmly stand on the side of the Palestinian people till the final victory is attained.

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CSO: 4100/114

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BOOK ON KIM CHONG-IL PUBLISHED IN LEBANON

SK130521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0511 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Feb (KCNA)--The book "Sagacious Leader Kim Chong-il" written by Abdel Razak Farfour, editor-in-chief and director of the journal of the Yemen Arab Republic ADWA' EL YEMEN, was published in Arabic in Lebanon.

Printed in the book is a portrait of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A photograph of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il discussing work and many other photographs showing the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Chong-il are edited in the book.

The book consists of 11 chapters.

In the book the author gives an outline of the history of Korea and introduces the revolutionary history of President Kim Il-song.

The author also gives a detailed account of the brilliant revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Chong-il and his imperishable feats.

He says that the world revolutionary people's reverence for Comrade Kim Chong-il is growing ever deeper.

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CSO: 4100/114

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

LATIN AMERICAN FIGURES ON CHUCHE IDEA

SK201030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Feb (KCNA)--Public figures of various circles made reports and speeches at the Latin American regional seminar on the chuche idea held in Lima.

Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, vice-director general of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, chairman of the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea and general secretary of the popular force organized in Costa Rica, made a keynote report under the title "Philosophical Study on the Chuche Idea."

On the basis of the great chuche idea, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has developed the modern history of independence, gained a precious experience and set a shining example in the building of a new society, and by generalising them, developed and enriched the chuche idea with new principles and theories and systematized it in an integral doctrine.

The chuche idea is a true idea of national liberation, class liberation, and human emancipation; it is a universal idea most correctly reflecting the basic demand and interests of all countries, all nations and all peoples of the world aspiring after Chajusong and a revolutionary doctrine which opposes all forms of domination and subjugation, aggression and war, and indicates a true road of the liberation of mankind.

For its truth and invincible vitality the chuche idea serves today as a true world outlook and the guiding idea of our era for shaping the destiny of the man, the destiny of mankind and the destiny of the country and the nation and a great banner leading to victory the world people in their struggle for Chajusong.

What is most important in applying the chuche idea today is to make Latin America independent.

Cherishing the high pride of being mouthpieces of the progressive idea and the forerunners of the era who study and disseminate the chuche idea, the reporter said, we should make an active contribution to the common cause of mankind for building a new world, independent and prosperous, by more powerfully

conducting activities to study and disseminate this great idea and the sacred struggle for the independence of Latin America.

A supplementary report of Jorge Raso Arasco, president of the Inca Garcilaso de la Vega University of Peru, was followed by speeches.

Thomas Herrera Calix, professor of the University of Panama, said that the human historic value of the chuche idea lies in that it is not "Korean idea" needed only for Korean revolution and construction but an idea of great significance world-wide.

Silvano Lora, secretary general of the Dominican Committee for the Reunification of Korea, noted that the imperishable feats performed by respected President Kim Il-song and the immortal chuche idea founded by him are priceless revolutionary wealth which will be handed down eternally in human history.

Prof and Dr Jose Rafael Nunez Tenorio of the Central University of Venezuela emphasized: The chuche idea calls for making revolution in every country independently and creatively and it is the very important problem for us to draw on the experience of the Korean revolution.

Antenor Castro, professor of the Inca Garcilaso de la Vega University of Peru, said that President Kim Il-song is not only a great thinker and theoretician representing the civilization of mankind in the 20th century but also a possessor of distinguished quality as a practitioner and a leader. It is noble sentiments of the people of our era today to ardently revere respected President Kim Il-song and highly praise his greatness.

The chuche idea is today developed in depth by his excellency dear Kim Chong-il, he stressed.

Agustin Villa, secretary general of the Medellin City branch of the Colombia-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, stated that the dear leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Chong-il is a distinguished leader who is carrying forward to accomplishment with his outstanding ideological and theoretical activities and wise guidance the cause of chuche pioneered by the great President Kim Il-song.

Roberto Moralez, a researcher of the Supreme Council of the University of Central America, pointed out that when the Latin American people apply to practice the methodological demand of the chuche idea can they convert Latin America into a continent without domination and subjugation, a continent, free and peaceful.

Guillermo Arguedas, chairman of the Costa Rica-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, said: We will, in the future, further strengthen the study and dissemination of the immortal chuche idea among the world people of broad strata.

Speeches were made by Jorge Irrisiti, science advisor to the president of the University of Uruguay, Dr Angel Castro Lavarello, chairman of the Peruvian Front for National Liberation, Luis Mori, advisor to the Peruvian president, Dr Orestes Rodriguez Campos, minister of labour of Peru, Carlos Roca, chairman of the International Relations Commission of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru, Oswaldo Larriba Alvarado, chairman of the Azuay branch of the Ecuadorian Cultural Institute for the Study of the Chuche Idea, Alejandro Paz Barnica of the National Autonomous University of Honduras, Gilberto Zapata Isaza, secretary general of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Committee to Support the Reunification of Korea, Javier Sotomayor, secretary general of the Peruvian prime minister, Edmundo Chirinos, president of the Central University of Venezuela, Benjamin Boccio la Paz, vice-president for administration of the Inca Garcilaso de la Vega University of Peru, Walter Bipat, vice-chairman of the Guyanese National Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song and vice-chairman of the fourth province of Guyana, Milton Burbano, chairman of the National Association of Professors of Ecuador, Sinclair Gittens, general secretary of the Barbados Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean people, and many other public figures.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

INDEPENDENT FOREIGN POLICY STRESSED--Pyongyang, 10 Feb, (XINHUA)--The daily "MINJU CHOSON," or "DEMOCRATIC KOREA," stressed Tuesday in an article the independence of Korea's foreign policy. The newspaper said the Korean government formulates its foreign policy after considering the domestic situation and its people's aspirations. "It is the only correct way to ensure the republic's dignity and prosperity," the paper said. It said all countries and nations are equal and independent, each has the right to self-determination and each must respect the rights of others. The paper mainly criticized the United States for its "armed intervention, subversion, and sabotage all over the world." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1457 GMT 10 Feb 87] /9599

DPRK, USSR RADIO-TV COOPERATION PROTOCOL--Moscow, 19 Feb (KCNA)--A 1987-88 protocol on cooperation in radio and TV broadcasting between the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting was signed in Moscow on 19 February. It was signed by Yi Pong-hui, vice-chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee, on a visit to the Soviet Union and V. Popov, vice-chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT 21 Feb 87] /9599

ST. LUCIA PREMIER GREETED--Pyongyang, 21 Feb (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on 20 February sent a message to John George Melvin Compton, prime minister of St. Lucia, greeting the eighth anniversary of the independence of St. Lucia. The message expresses the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries will continue to develop favorably and wishes Prime Minister John George Melvin Compton and the people of St. Lucia great success in their work for the prosperity of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 21 Feb 87] /9599

LEBANESE PREMIER RECEIVES DPRK CHARGE--Pyongyang, 22 Feb (KCNA)--Rashid Karami, premier of the Republic of Lebanon, on 16 February met the charge d'affaires ad interim of the DPRK Embassy in his country. Noting that he was well aware of the positive and sincere efforts of the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peace on the Korean peninsula and the reunification of the country, the premier wished success in this work. We hope for the reunification of Korea and call for the entry of Korea into the United Nations as one state, he said. He wished an early realisation of

the desire of the DPRK Government and people for national reunification. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 22 Feb 87] /9599

DPRK, YUGOSLAV FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET--Pyongyang, 22 Feb (KCNA)--Talks were held in Belgrade on 19 and 20 February between Korean Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic. The two sides exchanged views on the questions of friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, the non-aligned movement and a series of other questions of common concern. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 22 Feb 87] /9599

NEW GDR AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 13 Feb (KCNA)--Vice-President Pak Song-chol on 12 February met and conversed with Hans Maretzki, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic to Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present there were vice-minister of foreign affairs Kim Hyong-yul. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0515 GMT 13 Feb 87] /9599

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